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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. Temp. 64-68 (20-21). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 64-67 (18-19). **LONDON:** Variable cloudiness. Temp. 64-66 (20-19). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 64-66 (20-19). **CHANGING: SIGHT, ROADS:** Sunny. Temp. 64-67 (20-19). **NEW YORK:** Cloudy. Temp. 64-67 (20-19). Yesterday's temp. 64-66 (20-19).

No. 27,511

Senate Bid For Pullout Is Defeated But House Doves Get Record Vote

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—House opponents of administration Vietnam policy rolled up their highest vote yet today, but lost 219 to 176 on a move to accept a Senate-passed end-the-war amendment.

The House rejected an attempt to establish as national policy the total withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Indochina within nine months, conditional on the release of all American prisoners.

The vote makes it almost certain that the present military conscription authority will expire at midnight on Wednesday.

The policy declaration was attacked by the Senate, in a 57-42 vote last week, to the bill to continue conscription for another two years.

Two weeks ago, House critics of administration war policy registered a record vote in losing 254 to 158 on another Vietnam amendment. War foes had sought to cut off funds to keep troops in Vietnam.

The House's decision to continue its support of President Nixon's handling of the Vietnam war set the stage for a confrontation with the Senate.

Authorized by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate amendment would not have been legally binding on the President. Rather, it could declare it to be "the policy of the United States" that a pull-out be completed nine months after enactment and after all American POWs had been repatriated.

The House Armed Services Committee chairman, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., stressed that House conferees would be guided by today's vote even though he did not absolutely rule out some sort of compromise, on end-the-war measure.

The time-consuming House-Senate conference, plus the threat of anti-war senators to filibuster any compromise without the war deadline, appeared to rule out enactment of a draft extension before the law expires at midnight Wednesday. But Mr. Hebert said he hoped the conferees and Congress could approve the bill last quickly.

Getty Museum Gets Britain's Titian

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, June 28 (UPI).—The J. Paul Getty Museum of Malibu, Calif., has purchased Britain's "The Death of Actaeon," which was sold here Friday for \$1,032,000, it was announced today.

Burton Fredericksen, the museum's curator, said that the work, which fetched the second highest price ever paid at auction for a painting, was a "nominal sum" in addition to the sale price, and the New York art dealers, French and Co., who acquired it from the London-based art dealer Julius H. Weitzner, had made the actual purchase at Christie's auction house on Friday.

A museum spokesman said that the "nominal sum" was considerably less than \$100,000. Mr. Fredericksen said that he is ready to lend the Titian to London's National Gallery for the next two years and hoped for a reciprocal loan program, in which the Titian would spend time in London in exchange for loans of National Gallery paintings to the California museum. A National Gallery spokesman said the plan would be considered.

Mr. Getty's museum, via French and Co., also acquired four studies of the Head of a Negro, attributed to Van Dyck, for \$1,008,000 and a pair of Boucher paintings for the same sum today. Mr. Fredericksen said that the Getty Museum is ready to lend the three to the National Gallery. He added that the four studies are actually by Rubens.

The curator's remarks may at first placate British art circles, which were anxious about another major work of art leaving the country for the United States. Last November, Britain lost Velasquez's portrait of his mulatto mistress, Juan de Pareja, to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art when it was purchased at auction by the Widener family for \$5,644,000, the highest price ever paid for a painting at auction.

Mr. Fredericksen said that the Getty Museum was proposing the plan so that the British public would have the opportunity to view such great paintings even



SURRENDERS—Daniel Ellsberg (right) holds onto his wife as they make their way through crowd outside Federal Building in Boston, where he turned himself in to federal authorities and admitted he leaked secret documents to The New York Times.

Ellsberg Surrenders, Is Indicted; Admits Giving Times War Papers

By Natalie Layzell

BOSTON, June 28 (UPI).—Daniel Ellsberg surrendered voluntarily to federal authorities today and told a group of cheering well-wishers that he gave The New York Times a top-secret Pentagon war history.

"I am prepared for all consequences," the 40-year-old former government official said. He then asked the crowd, "Wouldn't you go to prison to help end this war?"

A few hours afterward, a federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted Mr. Ellsberg on two counts of felony charges of theft

of government property and possessing "documents and writings relating to the national defense."

The indictment, issued after a secret grand jury probe, supersedes a warrant that followed charges that he had "unauthorized possession of top-secret documents and failed to return them."

The former Pentagon researcher turned himself in this morning as promised Saturday by his lawyers after the warrant was issued.

After an hour-long arraignment before U.S. Commissioner Peter W. Prince, Mr. Ellsberg was ordered released on \$50,000 non-

surety bond, meaning that he did not have to post bail, and a hearing was set for July 15 on his removal to California to answer federal charges.

A \$100,000 bond was asked by Assistant U.S. Attorney Lawrence P. Cohen, representing the government, because of the "severity of the crime charged."

The higher figure was requested, Mr. Cohen said, because Mr. Ellsberg did not turn himself in earlier. Mr. Ellsberg said that the decision to appear at a later hearing. He was not asked to enter a plea at today's arraignment.

Mr. Cohen said that the federal charges "generally deal with espionage, in particular, unauthorized possession and retention of documents vital to the national defense."

If convicted, Mr. Ellsberg faces a maximum penalty of ten years in prison and a \$10,000 fine on each count, the Justice Department said.

The first count of the two-count indictment returned by the grand jury in Los Angeles said that between September and October, 1969, Mr. Ellsberg "illegally possessed Xeroxed copies of separate sets of 47 volumes and 18 volumes, respectively, of a study entitled 'United States-Vietnam Relations, 1945-1967.'"

It alleged that Mr. Ellsberg "did willfully, knowingly and unlawfully retain the same and failed to deliver them to the officer or employee of the United States entitled to receive them."

The second count charges that between September and October, 1969, Mr. Ellsberg "did willfully, knowingly and unlawfully convert to his own use" copies of the documents.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said in Washington that all except one of the documents allegedly in Mr. Ellsberg's possession were classified "top secret" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



John Paul Getty

Colombo, Mob Figure, Shot at Rally in N.Y.C.

By Philip Creer and David C. Berlner

NEW YORK, June 28 (UPI).—Reputed Mafia leader Joseph A. Colombo, 48, was shot three times today, just before the beginning of a "Unity Day" rally sponsored by the Italian-American Civil Rights League, which he founded.

After the shooting at 11:30 a.m., Colombo was rushed to Roosevelt Hospital a block away. He was taken to the operating room at 12:45 and the operation to remove the bullets from the back of his head and neck was begun at 1:15. He was still in the operating room—listed in critical condition—late this afternoon.

According to Albert Seedman, New York Police Department chief of detectives, Colombo was gunned down by a black man who posed as a news photographer. There were reports that the gunman wore press credentials, but Chief Seedman

Negro Is Slain; Tipster Says Blacks Wounded Chief of U.S. Italian Group

said none were found. "The gunman, identified as Jerome Johnson, 24, of New Brunswick, N.J., was shot to death almost immediately."

As Chief Seedman reconstructed the shooting, Colombo was in front of the stage constructed in Columbus Circle when three men—other witnesses said they were accompanied by a girl—walked up to him. One of the men, wearing a camera around his neck, asked Colombo if he could take his picture. When Colombo agreed, the man drew a gun and fired three times.

The police official's account did not match those of other witnesses. One man, Carl Seora, said the girl shook hands with Colombo, as if she was identifying him for the others. Judith Michaelson, a reporter

for the New York Post, was standing next to Colombo at the time of the shooting. "He went down to the ground without a word," she said. "There was blood on his right cheek. And the bullets kept coming. I must have heard between a half dozen and a dozen shots. They sounded mid-range. Fourth of July firecrackers."

Colombo, who has been described as the head of one of the five Mafia "families" in the New York area, is said to control rackets as far away as the Caribbean and London. In March, he was sentenced to prison for making false statements on an application for a real estate broker's license, but he has remained free on bail pending appeals.

There have been a number of reports that Colombo was having

difficulties with other racketeers, especially after he organized the civil rights group to combat what he called harassment of Italian-Americans by the FBI.

The rumors increased in frequency after the release from prison last month of Joseph (Crazy Joe) Gallo, who with his brother Larry, has been Colombo's chief rival. Other reputed Mafia figures are also said to be unhappy with the publicity that Colombo has received and with the fact that Colombo's league "never seemed to defend anyone but Colombo and that none of his peers seemed to be getting a cut of the \$22 million his league had raised."

[Joe Gallo and his brother Al plus fellow gangland figure Carlo Gambino were picked up later by police, Reuters reported. Chief Seedman said they were being questioned and refused to elaborate.]

After the shooting, which was visible to only a small part of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

The U.S. Supreme Court

- Overrules Conviction of Former Heavyweight Champion Ali for Evasion of Draft
- Prolongs Its Session to Weigh Security Risk In Publication of Pentagon Papers
- Bars State Aid to Parochial Schools; Reaffirms U.S. Grants to Church-Backed Colleges
- Reverses 39 Death Penalties; to Decide Next Term on Legality of Capital Punishment

War Study Is Sent to Congress

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today delayed ruling on the government's attempt to bar The New York Times and The Washington Post from publishing more articles based on secret Vietnam war documents.

The high court extended its term, which had been scheduled to end today, in order to decide the historic case, which involves press freedom versus government secrecy.

It had accepted the controversial issue only two days ago after an extraordinary Saturday hearing of arguments.

The government contends that publication by The Times and The Post of articles drawn from a 1968 Pentagon study of America's Vietnam war role would gravely harm national security. The newspapers accuse the government of trying to censor a free press and say that publication is in the public interest.

Congress Gets Papers

Meanwhile, two sets of the 7,000-page Vietnam study plus a document on the Tonkin Gulf incident arrived on Capitol Hill under security guard. President Nixon last week decided to let Congress see the secret papers, which, twice before, had been denied them.

The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, announced a tentative agreement for a Senate investigation into the public disclosure of the documents and into the general matter of secrecy of documents. The probe into the release to several newspapers of some of the documents, Sen. Mansfield said, the Senate would be conducted by the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees jointly.

Sen. Mansfield, a long-time opponent of the Vietnam involvement, said that he hoped "that whoever conducts the Senate inquiries, personal feelings would be shoved into the background... and that the dominant factor would be based on responsibility... and the need to learn from the past."

"It is not necessary to search for scapegoats and devils because all of us who shared in these decisions on Southeast Asia in some way or other must by necessity bear a share of the blame."

Sen. Mansfield said that the investigation should "go more deeply into the question of classification of documents, which, without question in my mind, has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Muhammad Ali after the ruling.

Two States Are Overruled On Parochial School Aid

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today struck down state laws setting aside state funds for aid to parochial schools but upheld the constitutionality of a federal program granting construction funds to church-affiliated colleges.

In the school aid cases, the court split 5-4 over the federal program but ruled 8-1 and 8-0 against Pennsylvania and Rhode Island laws granting money to religious schools.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, speaking for the majority in all three cases, held that "there is no evidence that religion seeps into the use of any of these facilities" constructed under the federal program.

"The crucial question," the chief justice declared, "is not whether some benefit accrues to a religious institution... but whether its principal or primary effect advances religion."

1st Amendment Cited

However, in the case of the state grants, he held that the primary effect was the advancement of religion, violating the First Amendment mandate for separation of church and state. In reaching this conclusion,

the chief justice found that "there are generally significant differences between the religious aspects of church-related institutions of higher learning and parochial elementary and secondary schools." The pre-college policy is "to assure future adherents to a particular faith by having control of their total education at an early age."

In contrast, the chief justice found, colleges and universities are very limited in their opportunities for sectarian influence.

The Pennsylvania law, struck down by the court, provided money for teaching of mathematics, foreign languages, physical (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Speck, Chicago Slayer of 8, Is Among the 39 Reprieved

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).

The Supreme Court today reversed death sentences in 39 cases on the ground that persons opposed to the death penalty were unconstitutionally excluded from juries. The court also agreed to decide next term whether the death penalty itself violates the constitutional prohibition of "cruel and unusual punishment."

The court cited a decision handed down in 1968 holding that no death sentence could stand if it was handed down by a jury automatically cleared of persons expressing general conscientious scruples against the death penalty. The cases were remanded to lower courts for further proceedings.

One of those whose sentence was reversed was Richard Speck, convicted murderer of eight student nurses in Chicago in 1966.

In addition to reversing the death penalty in the 39 cases, the high court agreed next term to hear cases from California, Georgia, Illinois and Texas that challenge capital punishment on grounds that it violates the Eighth Amendment ban on "cruel and unusual punishment."

These four cases involve the convictions of two blacks for raping white women and the convictions of two other men for murder.

Opponents of the death penalty have been trying for years to have the courts rule on the Eighth Amendment question as



Joseph A. Colombo Sr.

Israel Admits Quiet Visit By Russian

Newsman Reportedly Has Official Links

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, June 28 (NYT).—The Israeli Foreign Ministry confirmed today that an unofficial emissary from Moscow quietly visited Israel two weeks ago and met with Premier Golda Meir's top staff aide.

Official sources denied that any progress had been made toward re-establishing diplomatic relations, broken off by the Soviet Union during the six-day war in 1967.

The Russian visitor, Victor Louis, a journalist, is said to have flown to Israel from Moscow for unspecified "medical treatment." He was in this country for five days, from June 13 to 18.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avraham Aviad, confirmed that Mr. Louis had met with Simcha Dinitz, whose title is political adviser to the premier, along with other persons described as "acquaintances who had served in the Israeli Embassy in Moscow."

For the last week or so, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and other Israeli officials have repeatedly denied that there had been any recent contacts, "official or unofficial," between Israeli and Soviet representatives.

Mysterious Person

Mr. Louis is well known among Western Soviet experts. He is a somewhat mysterious person who has often acted as a middle-man on sensitive matters with Western contacts, seemingly backed by the authority of some branches of the Soviet government.

He has made many private trips to countries where Russian citizens do not normally travel, including a few years ago, Taiwan. He is said to have arrived in Israel bearing an official passport in his own name, though he is not known to have any official status in the Soviet bureaucracy.

There has been widespread speculation over the last few weeks that the Soviet Union and Israel are moving tentatively to restore relations.

Last week diplomatic sources in Washington reported that the two countries were engaged in indirect soundings. In particular, Soviet newsmen in the United States were reportedly seeking out Western contacts to argue that Soviet-Israeli relations would mark a useful step in the stalled peace-making effort for the Middle East.

Nothing Going On

Israeli officials dismissed all such reports as empty speculation. "Absolutely nothing is going on," said one high Foreign Ministry source.

The Soviet journalist, who writes occasional articles for the London Evening News, was interviewed this evening by telephone by the Israeli radio. He refused to say whom he met in Israel, but explained that he was worried about his health and wanted to have some check-ups. "X-rays and that sort of thing," he said.

He reportedly stayed at the Samrat Hotel in Tel Aviv, on the Mediterranean seacoast, and went for checkups at the municipal Ichilov Hospital.

East Germans Ask Delay in Berlin Talks

BERLIN, June 28 (AP).—The East German Foreign Ministry today asked that the next round of talks between East and West Berlin negotiators be postponed to July 12.

The official East Berlin news agency ADN said Guenther Kohrt, secretary in the East German Foreign Ministry, asked West Berlin negotiator Ulrich Mueller to postpone the talks originally scheduled for Wednesday. The East Germans gave no reason for their request.



END OF A PROTEST—Rabbi Meir Kahane, wearing handcuffs he put on himself to dramatize his objections to Soviet treatment of Jews, is arrested during a demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Rabbi Kahane led about 300 followers of the Jewish Defense League to the embassy, where he shouted "The Soviet Union is a tyranny, the Soviet Union stinks." He and 37 others were detained, for staging a demonstration within 500 feet of a foreign mission.

Mob Figure Colombo Shot At N.Y. Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

The large crowd attending the rally, rally leaders pleaded with the crowd, however, and there that the assailant was black and the report that he wore a press badge quickly circulated through the crowd, however, and there was some fighting with other blacks until the rally ended at 3 p.m. Rally officials also told newsmen to leave, occasionally using something more than words.

Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy rushed to the scene and to the hospital, but he had no comment for waiting newsmen. Hundreds of police were stationed around Columbus Circle, at the southwest corner of Central Park, down the streets toward the hospital and around the hospital itself. Others were gathered in clusters, to be called on if needed.

An hour after the shooting, the Associated Press received a phone call from a man identifying himself as a member of the "black revolutionary attack team."

The caller said, "We just assassinated Joe Colombo. This is only the beginning." Chief Seidman said there was no evidence that the attacker was a member of an organized group.

Colombo's wife, Lucille, and sons, Joseph Jr. and Anthony, and other members of the family arrived at the hospital shortly after the shooting.

While most speakers exhorted the crowd to remain calm, Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., denounced the "revolutionary" who shot Colombo. Anthony Imperiale, a "law and order" city councilman in Newark, N.J., called on the crowd to become "Roman gladiators."

Conflicting Reports

Steve Aiello, education chairman of the civil rights organization, told the crowd at 12:38 that "Joe has opened his eyes and he has spoken. He says he is all right and says we must go on." A hospital spokesman said later, however, that Colombo did not regain consciousness when he was taken to the operating room.

While the stage at the rally was filled with politicians, a number of those listed in the program did not attend. One of them was Mayor John V. Lindsay; others were entertainers Sammy Davis Jr. and Sophia Loren.

Ellsberg Gives Himself Up; Admits Leaking War Papers

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and the remaining one was classified "confidential."

Earlier, outside Boston's Federal Court Building, Mr. Ellsberg told a lively crowd of about 150 newsmen and spectators that in the fall of 1969 he presented "information contained in the so-called Pentagon Papers" to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"After 9,000 more Americans had died, I could only regret that I had not at that same time released that information to the American public," he said. "I have done so now."

Mr. Ellsberg carried a briefcase and was accompanied by his wife, the former Patricia Marx, daughter of Louis Marx, a prominent toy manufacturer. Explaining the release of the papers to "The Times," he said: "I took the action on my own initiative. I felt, as an American citizen, as a responsible citizen, I could no longer cooperate with concealing this information from the American people. I am prepared for all consequences."

Crowd Applauds

The crowd cheered and burst into applause as Mr. Ellsberg arrived this morning and some carried signs reading "Why Arrest Ellsberg?" and "Ellsberg is a Real Patriot."

Mr. Ellsberg confessed to newsmen that he had been hiding in Cambridge since he dropped from public view nearly two weeks ago.

His arm around his wife, he came out of hiding to surrender to U.S. Attorney Herbert F. Travers shortly before 10 a.m. He was formally placed under arrest by FBI agents as he entered Mr. Travers's 12th-floor office in the Post Office Building, which houses the federal courts.

Mr. Ellsberg and his wife had been missing from their Cambridge home since a former New York Times reporter, Sidney Zion, named him as the Times's source of the documents on a radio program on June 18. Friends of the Ellsbergs had heard from them by telephone since then, and, last Wednesday, he appeared on CBS television in an exclusive interview with Walter Cronkite, filmed in an undisclosed place. Mr. Ellsberg did not say then whether he had supplied "The Times" with the war history. The newspaper has remained silent throughout on its source.

There was no indication today where the other newspapers that printed stories on the documents received their copies. The Washington Post, the Boston Globe, the Chicago Sun-Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Knight newspaper chain, among others, have printed such stories or series.

With Mr. Ellsberg at his arraignment were his lawyers, one of whom is Leonard B. Boudin, who has had considerable success in civil liberties cases, often leftist causes, and is currently defending those charged in the Bergin case with conspiracy to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, adviser to President Nixon. Mr. Boudin is

a visiting professor at the Harvard Law School. Mr. Ellsberg's other lawyer, Charles R. Nesson, also is a professor at the school.

On hand, too, was the Rev. John Boyle, the Presbyterian minister who officiated at Mr. Ellsberg's second marriage last August in Salem, N.Y. "I wanted to be with them," Mr. Boyle said.

At the White House, Ron Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, said that the President had been kept informed of all developments in the case. He would not say whether the decision on charges against Mr. Ellsberg was made personally by Mr. Nixon.

"The President has been kept informed by the Justice Department... These decisions have been made by the Justice Department because they have the responsibility," Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Ellsberg was one of about 36 authors who worked on the Pentagon history. Now a senior research associate at the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mr. Ellsberg is said by friends to have taken a 130-degree turnabout in his views on the Vietnam war.

2 Croats Tell Of Killing in Swedish Trial

STOCKHOLM, June 28 (UPI).—Two smilingly confident Croat nationalists today admitted killing Yugoslav Stockholm Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic and wounding his female secretary in a bloody attack on his embassy April 7.

Andjelko Brajkovic, 22, and Miro Barisic, 20, appeared in Stockholm City Court charged with murder, attempted murder and illegal detention. They face life imprisonment if convicted of murder.

Three other Croats accompanied them in the dock, charged with aiding in planning the embassy attack. Two of them, Ante Stojanovic, 35, and Stanislav Milicic, 21, pleaded guilty, while the third, Marinko Lemo, 28, said he had had nothing to do with the murder.

He told Judge Ingvar Agren that he had actually tried to convince his fellow Croats not to attack the embassy.

Mr. Barisic, who carried out the armed attack, appeared relaxed and confident in court, smiling at each other and the bench.

When they were brought into the heavily guarded courtroom they raised their right fists in a salute and shouted "God and Croatia."

The court also watched a six-minute color-film reconstruction of the embassy attack, with the two defendants playing their own parts and a Swedish police officer playing the role of the ambassador.

The five Croats have been described as members of Ustasha, a secret rightist organization formed after World War II to fight for a Croatian state independent of Yugoslavia.

Mirage Crash Kills Pilot
PARIS, June 28 (Reuters).—A French Air Force Mirage-III jet crashed at sea yesterday off Naples, killing its pilot, the Defense Ministry announced here. The plane had taken off from the Italian base of Grazzanise, where it was temporarily based in an exchange of squadrons between the French and Italian air forces.

Justices Extend Session to Study War Papers

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exceeded sensible limits, and to speed up the declassification of documents, which have previously met a valid criteria of classification.

A recently retired Pentagon classification expert testified last week that less than one-half of 1 percent of all government papers stamped "secret" should be classified. This supported the position against secrecy taken by the editors of The Times and The Post, as well as several other newspapers that have carried articles based on the Pentagon study leaked to them.

The Times and The Post had been barred by court order from carrying any more articles until a final ruling is issued. But the later restraining order, from the Supreme Court itself, would permit both newspapers to publish portions of their projected series based on the documents.

The limited order, however, excluded certain documents listed by the government as still in contention on the issue of national security. The papers have declined to resume their series under these conditions.

The Times, which broke the story, ran three articles before being halted on June 18. The Post carried two before a June 19 court order stopped them.

At this morning's public session of the Supreme Court, the newspapers' case was not included among a thick stack of rulings handed down. The court had been scheduled to resume today until October. But Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said that it would prolong its term to deliver further orders.

Justice Burger did not mention the Pentagon papers case. But court observers noted the absence of Justice William O. Douglas, who flew to the capital to participate in the unprecedented Saturday hearing of arguments. Justice Douglas returned to his home in Washington state yesterday.

This suggested that he had already reached his own decision on the press freedom issue after deliberating with the court Saturday and that the delay in rendering a ruling probably was

caused by opinion writing. Thus, the court's decision in the landmark case was expected very soon, perhaps tomorrow.

In its Saturday session, the court heard government arguments that continuation of the Times and Post articles could threaten the lives of American soldiers in Indochina, prolong the

war, delay the release of American held by the Communists and damage U.S. relations with other countries.

Lawyers for the two newspapers asserted that the First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees a free press and bars "prior restraint" of publication and that disclosure of the docu-

ments—all of them at least years-old—would not end the nation.

The arguments followed court vote to accept the Four of the justices voted to let the government sue with a hearing, which would permit newspaper public without restraint.

Ali's Draft Conviction Overturned

(Continued from Page 1)

jector, a [draft] registrant must satisfy three basic tests.

"He must show that he is conscientiously opposed to war in any form... He must show that this opposition is based upon religious training and belief, as the term has been construed in our decisions. And he must show that this objection is sincere."

All's claim, the high court ruled, met all three tests.

"The [Justice] Department was

simply wrong as a matter of law in advising that the petitioner's beliefs were not religiously based and were not sincerely held," the court said.

It cited the federal government's own acknowledgment that "there is no dispute that petitioner's professed beliefs were founded on basic tenets of the Muslim religion, as he understood them, and derived in substantial part from his devotion to Allah as the Supreme Being."

"This concession is of course," the court declared. "The government had said Ali's beliefs, while religious, were not sincerely held."

All had been quoted as saying he had no quarrel with the Viet-Cong and opposed fighting in "white man's wars." Chief Justice Earl Warren said Ali "is opposed to fighting a white man's war but has no scruples against fighting a black man's war."

On April 28, 1967, at the of his boxing career, Ali refused to take the traditional and solemn step forward at the Big Army Induction Ceremony.

He was convicted by a white jury of six men and women, and was sentenced June 20, 1967. All remained under \$5,000 bond while any rehearings and more appeals the case to the Supreme Court.

Justice Thurgood Marshall participated in the decision because he had been solicitor general, the Justice Department's chief trial lawyer, when the case arose in 1967.

War Against Nonbelievers
In a concurring opinion, Justice William O. Douglas said that "he believes only in his own religion, the Koran. It is to say, a religious war against nonbelievers. All other wars unjust."

"That is a matter of belief, conscience, or religious principle. The court said the Justice Department now acknowledges it gave incorrect advice to a draft board."

It is inconceivable that the department was wrong as a matter of law in advising that the petitioner's beliefs were not religiously based and were not sincerely held," the court said.

The court also said that the Justice Department had relied on a report from one of its own officers in which he recommended that Ali's conscientious objection claim be upheld, but nevertheless wrote an advisory letter to the Selective Service Appeal Board advising that it should be denied.

The board's "erroneous" decision, Ali's claim for exemption with out stating his reasons.

The court pointed out too that in a similar case 16 years ago, it had ruled: "We feel that this error of law by the department, to which the Appeal Board might naturally look for guidance on such questions, may vitiate the entire proceedings, at least where it is not clear that the board ruled on some legitimate ground."

Prayer to Allah
"Where it is impossible to determine on exactly what grounds the Appeal Board acted, the integrity of the Selective Service System demands that the government not renege its legal grounds."

In Chicago, just after the decision, Ali told reporters: "I have done my best. I am ready. I said prayer to Allah. He said, 'I shall be with you. I'm so happy for you. I'm free, you're free.'"

He said he learned of the ruling as he was leaving a restaurant in the street after while I was getting into my car. I was happy to hear it. I'm so happy for you. I'm free, you're free."

Ali said: "I thank the Supreme Court for this decision. The certainty of my belief in myself my convictions."

Permitted back in the professional ring last year, Ali fought Jerry Quarry and O. Bonavena before "announcing" seeking to win back his boxing championship. "I'm free, you're free," Ali said against Ali, who has a scheduled fight against Jimmy Ellis July 26 in Houston.

Casals Lauds Dr. Schweitzer

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., June 28 (AP).—Pablo Casals yesterday compared the late Dr. Albert Schweitzer with Christ "in his efforts to make the world a society of peace-loving and understanding people."

The noted cellist was principal speaker at the dedication of the Albert Schweitzer Library at the Albert Schweitzer Friendship House.

Mr. Casals, 64, told a crowd of several hundred persons that he was himself indebted to Dr. Schweitzer "for my enthusiasm and devotion to life."

He said the world does not fully appreciate the work done by Dr. Schweitzer, a philosopher, musician and missionary doctor in Africa, and complained of the few books published covering his work.

Dr. Schweitzer, who died in 1956, was a French-born pianist and organist who spent his last years in Gabon, Africa, where he founded a mission and a village.

Ruling Party In Japan Gets Mild Setback

TOKYO, June 28 (NYT).—Nearly complete returns indicated today that the ruling Liberal Democrats suffered a mild rebuff yesterday in the elections for Japan's Upper House.

The returns gave the Liberal Democrats 62 seats, compared to 64 they held before the election. In addition, one independent will join the Liberal Democrats, and two seats with Liberal Democrats leading are yet to be decided.

The Socialists have 38 seats with the possibility of picking up another. The Komeito party has ten seats, the Democratic Socialists and the Communists six each.

Since only half the Upper House's 252 seats are up for reelection every three years, the Liberal Democrats will have 125 to 138 seats, the Socialists will have 64 or 66, the Komeito 23, the Democratic Socialists 13 and the Communists ten.

The Liberal Democrats are going to inflict any serious setbacks on the Communists in the next year—or at least until the floodwaters of the monsoon season that is now beginning fall again this winter.

Secondly, they agree, whatever ultimately happens to Cambodia, will certainly not be determined here. This country has always been a shadow in the Indochina circus," said a Western ambassador with many years of experience here. "That's not changed. Obviously, what happens to Cambodia rests on what happens to Vietnam."

Meekong Delta GIs In Drug Crackdown
CAN THO, Vietnam, June 28 (UPI).—Military authorities have confined U.S. soldiers in the Meekong Delta to their bases indefinitely in the biggest narcotics crackdown of the Vietnam war, military sources have reported. More than 200 users of hard drugs have been discovered and quantities of narcotics seized.

A U.S. Army spokesman said the crackdown, which involved about 10,000 servicemen in the southern delta area, may become a Vietnam-wide program.

Cambodia Keeps On Teetering From One Crisis to Another

By Peter Jay

PHNOM PENH, June 28 (WP).—An American official chatting the other day with the Cambodian in charge of Phnom Penh's electric power plant. The Cambodian mentioned casually that fuel supplies were getting a little short.

"How short?" asked the American.

"Oh, there's enough for tonight," the Cambodian said reassuringly. Sure enough, early the next morning Phnom Penh's lights went out—though a convoy of fuel barges arrived up the Mekong later that day and the generators came back on.

The Cambodian Republic, undergoing severe economic strains within and military pressure without, continues to teeter from crisis to crisis, all the while maintaining an air of official imperiousness that never falls far from Western observers here.

Rice Price Triples
Over the past ten days, the price of rice has nearly tripled in the capital, sailing up to a high of 1,900 rials for a hundred kilo (220 pounds) sack (\$1 now brings 220 rials on the black market, \$3 at the official rate).

No one seems sure what the reason was for the price increase; there are said to be simple stocks of rice in Phnom Penh, and the last harvest in the countryside was excellent.

Cambodian officials blame Chinese businessmen for hoarding rice in an effort to drive prices up still further. But whatever the reason for the high prices, it was clear several days ago something would have to be done.

A pedicab driver, for example, only earns about 1,900 rials in a month—just enough to buy the hundred kilos of rice he would need to feed a wife and six children. If prices didn't fall, he would have to either resort to stealing or be left with no money for necessities other than food.

Military Crisis
Eventually, still without demonstrating any sense of urgency, the government announced it would send 600 to 800 men for a hundred kilos, and the announcement was followed by indications that the move would

force other sellers to lower prices too.

The military situation also has been progressing from one crisis to another without bringing about any significant changes in the tactical balance. North Vietnamese Communist forces still hold vast areas of the countryside, including a marshy region just across the Mekong from Phnom Penh, while the government controls most of the population and several—but not all—major roads.

But observers in Phnom Penh, not only Americans but neutral diplomats, say the Cambodians are noticeably better off militarily now than they were in the first after Prince Norodom Sihanouk's euphoric days a year ago just was deposed.

What has been lost in enthusiasm, these sources say, has been more than replaced by realism and the beginnings of professionalism.

Battle Experience
Part of this improvement is no doubt the result of experience on the battlefield. But the training of battalion-sized units by American instructors in South Vietnam and, earlier this year, in southern Laos, has certainly played a part.

The Cambodians have also continued their war effort without much of the sophisticated equipment that they hoped to receive from the United States—only about 15,000 M-16 rifles have been distributed to Cambodia's 175,000-man army.

Though they continue to receive heavy air support from the Americans and South Vietnamese, the Cambodians have only six helicopters of their own. (When a helicopter is lost, or in the repair shop, however, it is immediately replaced by the United States.)

Diplomats here make two central points these days about the situation in Cambodia.

First, they say, it now appears extremely unlikely that the North Vietnamese are going to inflict any serious setbacks on the Cambodians in the next year—or at least until the floodwaters of the monsoon season that is now beginning fall again this winter.

Secondly, they agree, whatever ultimately happens to Cambodia, will certainly not be determined here. This country has always been a shadow in the Indochina circus," said a Western ambassador with many years of experience here. "That's not changed. Obviously, what happens to Cambodia rests on what happens to Vietnam."

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WEATHER

	C.	F.
ALABAMA	21	70 Sunny
ALASKA	12	54 Rain
ARIZONA	27	80 Sunny
ARKANSAS	30	85 Sunny
CALIFORNIA	30	85 Sunny
CONNECTICUT	28	82 Sunny
DELAWARE	30	85 Sunny
FLORIDA	19	68 Sunny
GEORGIA	19	68 Cloudy
ILLINOIS	12	54 Rain
INDIANA	24	78 Partly
IOWA	24	78 Sunny
KANSAS	24	78 Sunny
KENTUCKY	18	59 Partly
LOUISIANA	18	59 Sunny
MAINE	15	51 Partly
MARYLAND	35	89 Showery
MASSACHUSETTS	25	77 Cloudy
MICHIGAN	14	57 Rain
MINNESOTA	22	73 Partly
MISSISSIPPI	27	77 Cloudy
MISSOURI	19	68 Sunny
MONTANA	27	80 Sunny
NEBRASKA	25	77 Sunny
NEVADA	16	61 Showery
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25	77 Sunny
NEW JERSEY	25	77 Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	51 Partly
NORTH CAROLINA	22	73 Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	22	73 Cloudy
OHIO	22	73 Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	22	73 Cloudy
OREGON	22	73 Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	22	73 Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	22	73 Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	54 Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	54 Cloudy
TENNESSEE	15	54 Cloudy
TEXAS	15	54 Cloudy
UTAH	15	54 Cloudy
VIRGINIA	15	54 Cloudy
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Spain (incl.)	25.00	75.00	150.00	300.00
Sweden (incl.)	25.00	75.00	150.00	300.00
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Obituaries

Stangl, Slayer of 400,000; Was Serving Life Sentence

DUSSELDORF, June 28 (Reuters).—Franz Paul Stangl, 63, former Treblinka extermination camp commander, died today in the prison here where he was serving a life sentence for the murder of at least 400,000 Jews.

An official found the Austrian-born former SS captain motionless in his cell. The prison authorities said the prison doctor tried unsuccessfully to resuscitate him with artificial respiration. Authorities said Stangl apparently died of a heart attack.

"To eliminate all doubt," there will be an autopsy, the Düsseldorf chief public prosecutor, Carl-Joachim Heydemreich, said. The sentence passed on Stangl last December was still being appealed.

Stangl, who hid out in Brazil until his arrest and extradition in 1967, said at his trial: "I have done nothing to anybody that was not my duty, and my conscience is clear."

The indictment accused Stangl of having directed the systematic murder of Jews at Treblinka, in Poland, in 1942 and 1943. Stangl's whereabouts in Brazil were first betrayed by his son-in-law who received a newspaper article from his mother in Austria, stating he was wanted as a war criminal in that country.

The son-in-law sent a photocopy of Stangl's birth certificate—which he needed for his wedding—to his mother, who passed it on to the authorities.

His arrest in Sao Paulo was brought about by Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna, who specializes in tracking down war crimes suspects. Mr. Wiesenthal was reported to have paid a former Gestapo official \$7,000 for information leading to the capture.

Otis Peabody Swift

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT).—Otis Peabody Swift, 75, a former foreign correspondent and public relations consultant, who was active in international relief during and after World War II, died yesterday at his summer home in Georgetown, Maine.

Mr. Swift was born in Lewiston, Maine, and served as a Navy ensign overseas in World War I. He joined the Chicago Tribune as a foreign correspondent in Europe and the Near East. From 1940 to 1945 he was special assistant to Henry R. Luce, and took charge of public relations for Time Inc.

During World War II, Mr. Swift was sent to the government for war relief efforts. In 1941-1942 he was national director of United China Relief and in 1945 was a special representative of Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In 1952, Mr. Swift was named director of Radio Liberation in Munich. He retired several years ago.

Antanas Venclova

MOSCOW, June 28 (Reuters).

Italy's Moro To Visit Moscow For One Week

ROME, June 28 (Reuters).—Aldo Moro, the Italian foreign minister, is expected to include talks on European security and the Mediterranean during a week-long visit to the Soviet Union starting next Monday, it was announced here Saturday.

A brief communiqué issued simultaneously in the two capitals stated only that Mr. Moro will visit Russia July 1-7, but informed sources here pointed out the importance of the visit coming closely after the NATO conference in Lisbon.

The NATO ministerial meeting of June 3-4 asked Mr. Moro to pass on its communiqué—dealing with Berlin, the proposed European security conference and reduction of forces in Europe—to the Soviet Union and other interested countries.

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LEGENDARY

MOULIN ROUGE

THE REVUE

FANTASTIC

RESERVE: 608-00-10 and 70-02

—Lithuanian writer Antanas Venclova, 65, named minister of education when his country was absorbed by the Soviet Union in 1940, died today, Tass reported.

The news agency said Mr. Venclova, who translated Sophocles, Dickens, Marmontel, Pushkin and Gogol into Lithuanian, died after a long illness. His works include several dozen volumes of poetry, novels, stories, essays and critical works. He was awarded two Stalin Prizes and was for 16 years a deputy to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

Calif. Realtors' Plane Falls Into Sea; 16 Die, 7 Rescued

EUREKA, Calif., June 28 (UPI).

A twin-engine plane carrying real-estate agents from a seacoast development in northern California clipped a sewage-treatment plant on takeoff and smashed into a huge rock in the Pacific Ocean last night. Sixteen of the 23 persons aboard died.

The plane was taking off from a private airstrip at the planned Shelter Cove residential community, 200 miles north of San Francisco. The seven survivors were hospitalized and are expected to recover.

Rescue workers found poisonous chlorine gas escaping from the sewage plant, and the surrounding area was evacuated while it was sealed.

Tom Waller, a teen-ager from nearby Garberville, paddled out into the pounding surf and brought back two survivors on his surfboard. The crash occurred 300 feet off shore in rock-strewn surf below a perpendicular cliff, which made rescue extremely hazardous.

"I could hear people yelling for help," said William Pass, who witnessed the crash. "The plane had broken into pieces when it hit the rock, and people were clinging to them."

Surf Bares Boats

"There were a lot of fishing boats in the area, and a large crowd gathered on the beach, but they couldn't do anything the way the surf was pounding."

Mr. Pass said he and his wife were on the deck of their home overlooking the airstrip when the DC-3, owned by Shelter Cove Seapark Ltd., of Los Angeles, took off into a north wind.

"It never left the ground," said Mr. Pass. "It clipped the top of the sewage-treatment plant and went head on into that big rock not very far off. The plane broke up."

The Federal Aviation Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board sent investigators today to the crash site, 50 miles south of Eureka, in an effort to determine the cause. The FAA said the plane was en route to San Jose, about 65 miles south of San Francisco, and then on to Los Angeles.

All of the victims were from California.

Seoul Devalues Won 13 Percent To 370 to Dollar

SEOUL, June 28 (NYT).

The South Korean government decided Saturday to devalue the won by about 13 percent, effective tomorrow, on the advice of the International Monetary Fund, to curb rising imports and stimulate exports.

Finance Minister Nam Duck Woo announced that the Foreign Exchange Bank's buying rate for one United States dollar will be raised from 374.40 won to 370 won and the selling rate from 389.80 to 371.60 won.

The devaluation was decided on after a series of discussions between Korean officials and a consultative mission of the IMF. The IMF mission had suggested that the won-dollar rate be raised to 380.1, the current black-market rate, according to official sources.

This is the first substantial devaluation of the won since November, 1969, when the government devalued it by 4.5 percent, although the exchange rate has been moving upward little by little under a floating system adopted in 1964.

French Confirm Program to Build Jets in S. Africa

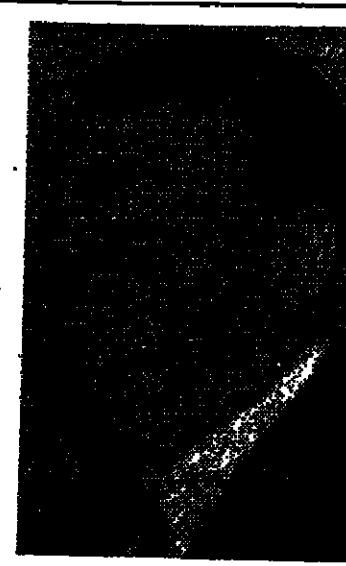
PARIS, June 28 (UPI).

The Marcel Dassault Aircraft Co. today confirmed reports that it has concluded a multi-million-dollar deal calling for the construction of a number of sophisticated warplanes under license in South Africa.

Informed sources said the contract involved about 50 aircraft including both the Mirage-3 and the advanced Mirage-F-1 interceptors.

The value of the contract was not revealed. A Mirage-3 usually costs \$12 million. The Mirage-F-1, a production model which is only starting now, will cost about 30 percent more because of its more powerful engine and more complex equipment, sources said.

The contract was the largest Dassault has concluded with French government approval with any nation since the signing of a contract with Libya in December, 1969, covering 110 Mirages.



Franz Stangl

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Pretrial Hearing On Angela Davis Bogs Down Again

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., June 28 (UPI).

The Angela Davis pretrial hearing, suspended for weeks because of co-defendant Russell Magee's attacks on the jurisdiction of the court, resumed today, and Magee promptly tied them up all over again.

The 32-year-old San Quentin convict filed a group of motions, one of which would disqualify U.S. District Judge Samuel Conti, who has rejected several motions by Magee to remove the case to the federal courts and has instructed clerks not to accept more of them because they are "legally frivolous."

Miss Davis's attorneys filed three motions today having to do with her confinement in the Marin County jail. They said the conditions under which she is being held are "harsh and punitive."

Miss Davis has no typewriter or radio or other items that might aid her in preparing a defense, the attorneys said. Although she is presumably innocent, they said, she is being held in isolation.

Another motion asked that she be allowed to have interviews with newsmen.

Miss Davis, 27, and Magee are accused in connection with the Aug. 7, 1970, Marin County shooting in which Judge and three others were killed.

Colombo, in U.K., Stresses Berlin

LONDON, June 28 (UPI).

Italian Premier Emilio Colombo said today the Berlin settlement remains the "touchstone" of Soviet goodwill for improvement of East-West relations.

The Italian premier, here on an official visit for talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath, said the Soviet proposal for East-West troop reductions in Europe was "interesting, but must be adequately prepared." His statement reflected conclusions reached in extensive talks with Mr. Heath in the prime minister's country residence at Chequers last night and today.

No bomb was found at Durham Cathedral, and hundreds of policemen and soldiers were called out to guard the queen.

If she was concerned, the queen did not show it as she and her husband, Prince Philip, rode for two miles through York in the open carriage. She opened a lime-green umbrella to ward off the rain that poured on the hundreds who lined the royal path.

The queen came to York for a six-hour visit as part of this city's 1,500th anniversary celebrations. York was the site of one of the first Roman settlements in the British Isles.

Pakistan Election Results Held Valid

Yahya Khan Pledges Democracy

By Malcolm W. Browne

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 28 (UPI).—President Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan of Pakistan told his people today that they could expect to have a popularly elected legislature in about four months.

In a speech to the nation, President Yahya Khan said that he considered the results of a national election held last Dec. 7 for a National Assembly and for local provincial assemblies to be still in force.

But the president said that although Pakistan would move toward democracy as rapidly as possible, martial law would remain in effect for some time because, he said, "we cannot allow chaos in any part of the country."

Gen. Yahya Khan said that national and provincial governments would be formed when the national and provincial assemblies convene but he did not say what form such governments would take.

The speech indicated that the armed forces will maintain a watchdog role in national politics even after a new government is formed, and that the latter will be subject to certain "guidelines."

He also said that a commission of experts has been appointed to draft a new constitution to go into effect at the first sitting of the National Assembly, for which he did not set a date. He also said a draft of the constitution will be shown to several political leaders for comment and possible revision. But the president said he would personally ban parties with purely regional attractions as well as splinter parties.

The Pakistani president said that a list of ineligible former Awami League members guilty of "antislavery" acts was being drawn up but that others who won election would be asked to come forward and take their seats in the assembly, but not as Awami members.

Of 313 seats, 167 were won by the Awami League. Only a handful of these have formally renounced their ties to the party, and many are believed to have sought refuge in India or in East Pakistan's countryside after the army moved in to crush a separatist movement.

He said a by-election will be held in all the seats vacated by ineligible or absent members.

Gen. Yahya Khan also said there were indications that major aid-giving nations are seeking to exert pressure on Pakistan toward a quick political settlement of its problems. He said that Pakistan wholly rejected such pressure and is prepared to do without any foreign aid.

Pakistan's economy is largely dependent on foreign aid, of which the United States furnishes about half.

Pakistan, which became independent of Britain in 1947, has never had a popularly elected government, and during most of its history has lived under military rule.

The election results were mainly regional, reflecting the deep split between the Punjab and West Pakistan, which is the most populous of the two parts. East and West Pakistan are separated by 900 miles of Indian territory.

Nearly all the seats allocated to East Pakistan were won by the Awami League. It thus became the majority party of all Pakistan. The runner-up was the People's Party, which won all its seats in West Pakistan.

Negotiations on procedure between these two parties and with the military government resulted in stalemate and last March 1 Gen. Yahya Khan announced the postponement of the convening of the National Assembly.

The Awami League was pressing for a wide measure of autonomy for East Pakistan. Some extremists leaders and members advocated outright secession to form a new Bengali state to be known as Bangla Desh on March 26; armed forces from West Pakistan poured into the eastern wing to suppress the secessionist movement and clamp military administration on the province.

Many thousands were killed during these events. The army of East Pakistan came to a standstill and millions of East Pakistani refugees swarmed across border into India.

The Awami League was momentarily banned and its leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, jailed.

Mr. Bottomley, a former Labor Commonwealth Secretary, said the mission he led saw "terrible things—many empty villages and roads and rail bridges destroyed, which, if rebuilt, could be known as 'damaged again.'"

Food War Ran Short

He warned that unless the situation improves food will be scarce. "We saw fields and villages crying out for food," said Mr. Bottomley.

He expressed hope that developed nations will rally help through the United Nations Shortages, he said, can also be foreseen.

Mr. Bottomley added, "Something must be done to remove a fear which holds back the return of refugees."

Earlier today another team member, Conservative MP Ted Jessel, told newsmen he had seen continuing large-scale persecution of Hindus in East Pakistan, adding, "You cannot impose a reign of terror and expect the country to flourish economically."

"Continued sackings of villages and disappearance of local people add to fear. The Pakistan Army must stop trigger-happy and arbitrary units."

Can't Advise Return

Asked about the return of refugees who fled to India after the army's crackdown on the Awami League, Mr. Bottomley said, "I cannot put my hand on my heart and advise refugees to come back."

"It's certainly not safe for Hindus or anyone connected with the Awami League [from within the breakaway movement] space, but I doubt if it's safe for anyone with army units in their present mood."

Reg. Prentice, Overseas Development Minister in the former Labor government, was asked on the television program about Pakistan's reception centers, he replied:

Refugees Adrift

"The facilities are good, but the numbers coming back are very small. Primarily, refugees are human beings in fear. I hope the staff of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees will be able to move around freely."

"At the moment, people are afraid—Hindus in particular. The question is what happens to people after they return home. Fear must be allayed to improve the situation."

U.S. Pullback of 2 Air Squadrons From Europe in 1970 Is Revealed

By Fred S. Hoffman

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—The United States quietly withdrew two Air Force squadrons from Europe last year although top U.S. officials were pledging to maintain and improve American strength there.

Disclosure of the pullback came when a senior American commander testified before the House Appropriations Committee that just last year additional Air Force squadrons were added to the dual-based list.

Under the dual-basing concept, certain Army and Air Force units stationed in the United States are committed specifically to NATO defense and are rotated to Europe periodically for maneuvers.

Most such units were brought back to this country in a program started in 1964 as a way of reducing the balance-of-payments deficit.

The bulk of these dual-based forces, including two Army infantry brigades and four jet-

fighter squadrons, were pulled back to the United States in 1968 to the accompaniment of a major announcement from the Defense Department.

By contrast, the Air Force acknowledged the withdrawal last year of an RF-4C reconnaissance squadron was announced only locally at Shaw Air Force Base, S.C., and the return of a C-130 tactical airlift squadron was not announced at all.

Last Dec. 3, President Nixon sent a message to a NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels promising that, along with its allies, "the United States will maintain and improve its own forces in Europe and will not reduce them unless there is reciprocal action from our adversaries."

American officials say that even though withdrawn from Europe, the various Army and Air Force units remain committed to defense of the Western alliance and can be flown back to Europe in an emergency.

But some senior military officers have made no secret of

their coolness toward the dual-basing idea.

Air Force Gen. David A. Burchinal, deputy U.S. commander in Europe, told the Appropriations Committee last month that "dual-based forces are not a substitute for in-place forces in or near their combat positions on a daily basis."

Spending Boost Noted

Gen. Burchinal said dual-basing has increased defense spending "due to the requirement of maintaining two sets of equipment for many dual-based units and rotating elements of these forces to Europe annually for exercises."

The Air Force lists 12 units in the United States as part of the program. Nine of them formerly were stationed in Europe.

The 12 include four fighter squadrons, three reconnaissance and three airlift squadrons, an "electronic warfare" squadron and a special-operations flight.

This leaves 21 U.S. Air Force fighter squadrons in Britain, West Germany, Holland and Spain and six reconnaissance squadrons in Britain and Germany. No American tactical airlift squadrons are stationed permanently in Europe.

'Offset' Talks Resumed

BONN, June 28 (UPI).—U.S. and West German negotiators today resumed talks on a new agreement covering German offset payments for the maintenance of the 200,000 American troops in Germany.

Officials on both sides predicted hard bargaining in the final phase of the talks to hammer out a two-year agreement to replace the one which expires Wednesday.

Previous negotiating sessions in Bonn in February and in Washington in May had much of the groundwork. Recent pressure from Congress for a greater German contribution plus attempts by some U.S. senators to force a cutback in U.S. troops in Europe added urgency to the bargaining.

Nathaniel Samuels, deputy under secretary of state at the head of the American negotiating delegation, said in Washington last week that he hoped to get the German government to offset costs to the tune of \$800 million per year. He also said Washington hoped to get an interest-free loan from Bonn.

Under the previous two-year agreement, the German offset payments totaled about \$750 million annually.

Washington estimates the cost of maintaining its troops in Germany at \$1.2 billion per year.

In negotiations so far, the two sides have reached agreement on \$400 million as the amount that the West German government would spend on buying weapons in the United States, as part of the offset agreement.

Last week's decision by Bonn to buy a further 175 Phantom jets went a considerable way toward meeting this stipulation.

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NO PRIVACY—A reclusive Peruvian penguin, the first born in Bermuda's government-owned aquarium in 35 years, sounds off to photographers.

Smith Says Britain Has Begun Initial Talks With Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 28 (AP).—Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith today told his Rhodesian Front party that preliminary talks had started with Britain on settlement of the five-and-a-half-year-old Anglo-Rhodesian dispute.

"There is not a great deal I can tell you. However, I can confirm that there are some representatives of the British government in Salisbury talking to representatives of our government," Mr. Smith told a party meeting.

"They are trying to find out whether there is sufficient common ground to warrant a meeting at a higher level. I have not been involved and neither have any of my ministers in these discussions."

Mr. Smith's remarks to party officials came as Rhodesia awaited the arrival of yet another British negotiator. Sir Philip Adams, under secretary at the Foreign Office, was due to take charge of the talks that have been handled by Philip Mansfield since last Tuesday. Lord Goodman, a special envoy, was also expected back in Salisbury soon, sources said.

Resignation Announced

Mr. Smith's party also announced today the resignation of Ralph Ntshang, Rhodesian Front chairman. Mr. Ntshang said that he was quitting for personal reasons and that his departure had nothing to do with the current talks.

There has been speculation that certain ultra-conservative Rhodesian Front members feared that Mr. Smith might be considering important concessions to Britain to achieve a settlement—concessions that the party's right

wing would regard as a virtual sellout.

Observers said that the key issue remains British insistence on unimpeded progress toward majority African rule as the basis for a settlement.

Irritation in Britain

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—British officials here expressed irritation today over reports from Salisbury of an imminent breakthrough.

The officials viewed these optimistic reports as an attempt by Mr. Smith's regime to force the hand of Britain's Conservative government.

Polish Oil Refinery

Fire Kills 14, Hurts 56

WARSAW, June 28 (UPI).—A Polish oil refinery, hit by lightning Saturday, exploded and was still burning today after claiming the lives of 14 firefighters and injuring 46 others, Polish television reported. Communist party leader Edward Giersek rushed to Czechowice, a town of 30,000 persons and some of the disaster, and visited injured rescuers.

High Tribunal Ruling Awaited Italian Court Said to Back Divorce

ROME, June 28 (UPI).—Italy's highest court has ruled that a seven-month-old divorce law strongly opposed by the Vatican does not conflict with the Italian constitution. ANSA news agency said today.

It said that the Constitutional Court made the decision in a meeting in camera today and was expected to announce it officially in a few days after putting its legal reasoning in writing.

The reported decision was the second straight defeat for Pope Paul VI and the Christian Democratic party of Premier Emilio Colombo, which had sought to prevent parliamentary passage of the divorce law. The Chamber of Deputies voted approval of the measure on Dec. 1 and it became effective 17 days later.

A third and bigger battle is ahead. Opponents of the divorce law deposited in court 1,370,134 signatures nine days ago calling for a referendum to repeal divorce. This was nearly three times the number of signatures legally required.

Referendum Expected

If the referendum request clears a few legal hurdles, a nationwide vote on the issue would be called sometime between April 15 and June 15 of next year—a move that divorce supporters say would split Italy along religious lines.

They have said that if the referendum is held their campaign slogan will be: "Italy, Yes; Vatican, No."

ANSA said that the Constitutional Court today rejected an argument by a lower court in Sicily that the divorce law conflicted with the 1947 constitution, in which Italy recognized the concordat dictator Benito Mussolini signed with the Vatican in 1929.

The concordat gave church weddings the same legal value as civil marriages and said that only church courts had a right to annul them. It did not mention divorce.

Divorce supporters hailed the reported decision as a major victory.

"This is a reaffirmation of the principle of sovereignty and autonomy of the Italian state, which is particularly fitting at a time when the anti-divorce offensive is raging," Liberal Deputy Antonio Baslini, a co-sponsor of the divorce measure, told newsmen.

Van Heflin Still Critical

LOS ANGELES, June 28 (AP).—Actor Van Heflin was still in critical condition today at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, three weeks after he was pulled from a swimming pool suffering from a heart attack. The Academy award winner has yet to regain consciousness, hospital officials say.

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Ceylon Gives Up on Lunar Month; To Rest on Sundays, Full Moons

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 28 (NYT).—The government parliamentary party led by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike decided over the weekend to scrap the lunar calendar by which Ceylon is now administered and restore Sunday as the day of rest.

The lunar calendar was introduced in 1966 by the right-wing government of Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake. Under the lunar calendar system, the Poya days, the days of religious significance to Buddhists, who comprise 8.5 million of Ceylon's population of 12.5 million, were declared the weekly holidays instead of Sunday. This was so Buddhists could go to temples on such days, in pursuance of the government's decision to emphasize Buddhism as the majority religion. The day before Poya was a half-holiday.

Mrs. Bandaranaike's government has now decided to do away with this system of weekly holidays and reintroduce Sunday as the day of rest and Saturday as a half-holiday. At the same time, her government decided to declare the all full-moon days every month as holidays for everyone.

Legislation will be presented to the House of Representatives on July 9.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said yesterday that the new holiday schedule had the support of the Buddhist hierarchy and the trade unions, which were consulted. She added that although the aim of introducing the Poya week was to give emphasis to Buddhism and to allow Buddhists to engage in religious activity, it had not worked out as expected.

The main reason for the reintroduction of the Sunday holiday has been economic. Trade circles have protested having a Poya-oriented week when most other nations follow a Saturday-Sunday weekend.

U.S. Cancels All Naval Visits At Request of Malta Leader

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Complying with a request of Malta's new leftist government, the United States has canceled visits of naval vessels to the island.

U.S. officials in reporting this today said that the request was received "through diplomatic channels" and that the government of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff wanted to study Malta's defense agreements.

U.S. officials said that they could like to have further clarification from the Maltese government.

Meanwhile, they said, they are complying with the request which "halts ships scheduled to call at Maltese ports during the third quarter of 1971."

One U.S. vessel, the destroyer USS, attached to the Mediterranean fleet, presumably will be the last to visit a Maltese port. The USS anchored off Gozo day on a rest and recreation trip.

Lord Carrington, the British defense minister, announced last night that, in accordance with an agreement with Mr. Mintoff's predecessor, George Borg Olivier, command of about 10 men would be stationed on Malta, as part of NATO's so-called intervention forces, now most entirely composed of U.S. Marines.

The decision of the new Maltese government to review that country's defense arrangements is understood to affect the British decision to station the brigade on the island.

U.S. officials refuse to become alarmed by the obvious rift between the Atlantic Alliance and Malta. But some officials acknowledged that the loss of Malta would be a considerable blow for the alliance in view of the strong Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean.

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Changes Are Scheduled Soon In 5 U.S. Ambassadorships

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT).—Within the next month or so, President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers are expected to make the final decisions on a number of ambassadorial transfers overseas.

At least five posts, including three in Asia, are likely to change hands by the autumn. They include Tokyo, Seoul, Bangkok, Brussels and Tel Aviv.

Although no formal assignments have been announced, the current betting among the most astute ambassador-watchers in the State Department, as to who will replace whom, is as follows:

Ambassador Philip Habib, currently on leave from his post as No. 2 on the U.S. negotiating team at the Paris peace talks, is expected to replace William J. Foster as Ambassador to South Korea. The assignment is seen as a long-delayed reward for Mr. Habib, a respected career officer who has spent three frustrating years attending nearly every meeting of the stalemated Paris talks.

Mr. Porter is expected to re-

turn to Washington, perhaps to succeed Marshall Green as assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. If this comes about, as many ranking officials expect, then Mr. Green is a likely candidate to succeed Armin H. Meyer, the Ambassador to Japan, who is expected to complete his tour there sometime this summer.

William H. Sullivan, a former ambassador to Laos and Mr. Green's deputy for South Vietnamese affairs, is considered certain to replace Leonard Ungert by the fall as Ambassador to Thailand. Charles Whitehouse, a former administrator of the pacification program in South Vietnam, is likely to replace Mr. Sullivan.

There has been speculation that certain ultra-conservative Rhodesian Front members feared that Mr. Smith might be considering important concessions to Britain to achieve a settlement—concessions that the party's right

wing would regard as a virtual sellout.

Observers said that the key issue remains British insistence on unimpeded progress toward majority African rule as the basis for a settlement.

Irritation in Britain

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Polish Oil Refinery

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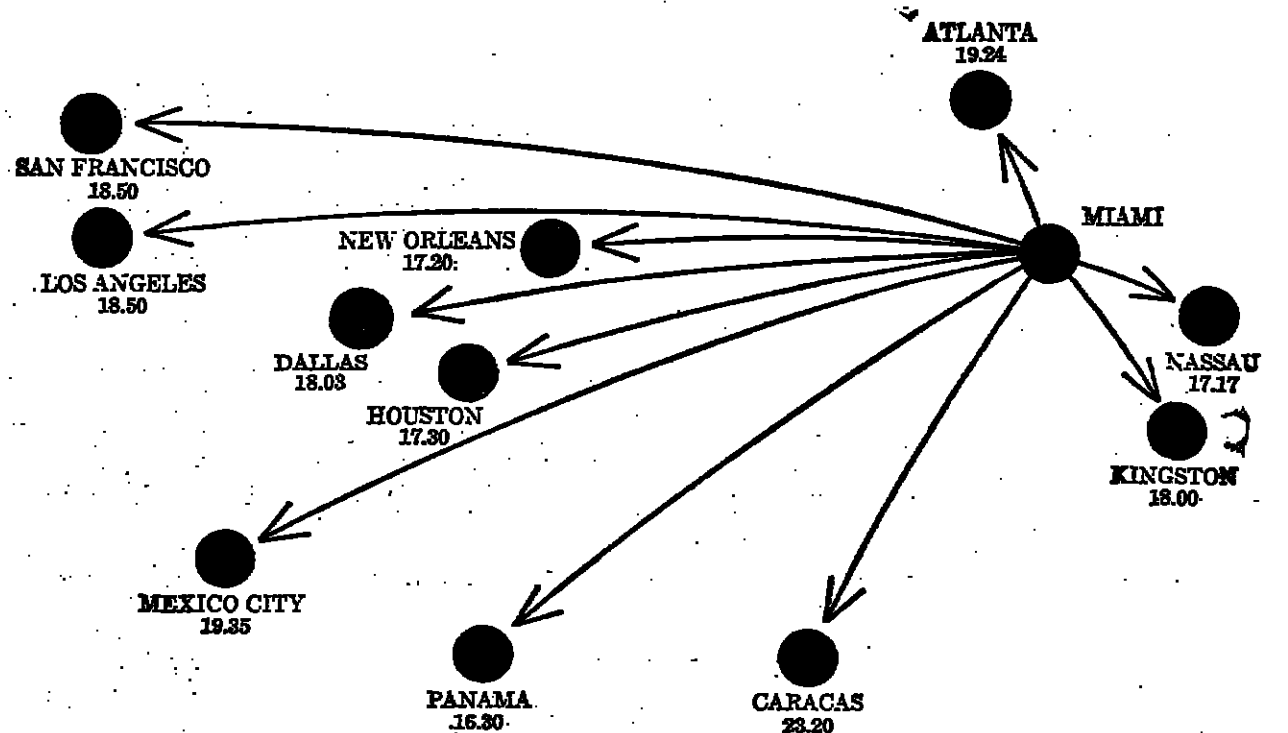
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Specifications and conditions of tender documents can be obtained at

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1 Rue André-Pascal, Paris-16e.

against an amount of 35 dollars. Offers are to be sent to the following address:

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
RIYADH — Saudi Arabia

Envelopes of offers should be marked as follows: "Tender for the maintenance of broadcast transmitters, studios and news agencies equipment."

Deadline for receiving offers is July 28, 1971.



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End of the Woodstock Nation

The rejection by youth of any conformity—except that dictated by themselves—is fully apparent all over Europe today. The young arrive in hordes by plane, or singly and in small groups, thumbing their way along the roads. They are hairy and uninhibited as to garb: The basic blue jeans are topped by a mad variety of shirts and jackets, and ribbons and fringes flutter. Their minimal luggage is mostly the backpack and the shoulder bag, and they can do down by the roadside in a sleeping bag or crowd the hostels. Casual about eating, sleeping and the company they keep, they march to a very different drummer than most of their elders—it is a gutturalist, in most cases.

Seeing them clustered in the town squares of European cities, or strung out along its highways, it may be hard to believe that one of the central themes of the new youth—the rock culture—is breaking up. It had achieved its summit in a huge gathering in lower New York State which made "Woodstock" (although actually it took place some distance from the town of that name) a word to conjure with, and brought the Woodstock Nation into being.

The Woodstock Nation was a state of mind. The thousands who poured into the pastures around the little bandstand came to hear rock music, and found, under gray skies and often drenching rain, a kind of fellowship that all had longed for and few, apparently, had experienced. For some magic days it seems that they foregathered in a sort of primeval innocence (whatever their elders might think of the promiscuity and the pot)—without violence, without coercion.

It was a good dream—again setting aside the preconceptions of the older generation about comfort, cleanliness and good taste, to say nothing of Woodstock's ultimate dependence upon the automobiles, roads and

medical services of a much more complex and disciplined society. But there was a rude awakening for the Woodstock Nation at Altamont, across the continent in California, where there was ugly violence, and a death by stabbing. And even the hope of the dream seems to be vanishing in the heat and disorder of the McCrea Festival, on the banks of the Atchafalaya River in Louisiana.

What is causing the breakup of the Woodstock Nation? Many of the young will say it is their revolutionary character; that they are being fended off by communities that dislike their manners and morals. Others will blame the commercialism of the society in which they function—that the rock festivals are being exploited for cash and prestige. But, to a very large extent, the Woodstock Nation has experienced the pangs of every successful revolution when confronted by the dual task of keeping fervor alight, and the basic machinery of existence going.

Even stripped to its nude essentials, a rock festival needs a certain amount of sanitary facilities, a certain stretch of land, a certain degree of policing. And the young motorcyclists enlisted at Altamont and McCrea as disciplinarians proved more brutal than the uniformed "pigs." Heaps of garbage accumulated; promoters lost money and gate-crashers multiplied. The impulse toward fellowship is still strong, but the means of achieving it have become more elusive with each succeeding "festival."

The loss of a dream is a tragic thing in youth, especially for a generation which rejects so many of the dreams that sustained the past. To find motivations again in the midst of harsh realities, to recognize the joys that can be experienced within some system, to retain the idealism that reforms—these are what youth must find in the wreckage of Woodstock.

A State Department History Of the Vietnam War

A week or so ago a man identifying himself only as "Art" telephoned us to say he was sending us something in the mail which he thought might be of interest—a State Department study of the Vietnam war, was the way it was put—and the next day there appeared, in a plain white envelope, a document entitled "An Explanation of the War in Vietnam for Primary School Children." After studying it carefully, we called up the only "Art" we know (an author and playwright who contributes a column of satire to this newspaper) who would do a thing like that, and were told he had left the country. At this point, we were prepared to dismiss the whole thing as a put-on. Just to be sure, we got in touch with a friend at the State Department's Bureau of Public Affairs, who swore to the document's authenticity. It was prepared, he said, after the department had received "thousands" of requests from schoolchildren, many of whom had been assigned compositions about the Vietnam war, and from many teachers as well. He said it is in wide circulation. Having in mind the ongoing struggle in the courts over the publication of secret documents and the restraining order which still hangs over us, we inquired whether it contained any classified information. We were informed that it had been assembled entirely from public statements by the President and the secretary of state and other officials. After careful consideration, we decided to publish it anyway.

Leaving aside the question of whether this document is fit history for impressionable young minds, the thought struck us that it is not entirely unrelated to the classified material from the Pentagon Papers which has been appearing in this and other newspapers over the last two weeks. Representing, as it surely does, a thoughtful distillation of the official line on Vietnam over the past 17 years, it marks the other extreme, so to speak, in the broad spectrum of information available about our involvement in the war—a spectrum which runs all the way from the contents of classified cables and memoranda through the not-for-attribution news stories that grow out of back-

ground conversations with unnamed officials and on to the public record. In the end, historians will need all of it, for what is becoming so glaringly apparent now is the breadth of the spectrum and the depth of the discrepancy between what was happening and what we were told was happening. That is what is so interesting about the State Department's explanation of the war for schoolchildren—it was not only drawn from the public record; it reads like the public record.

"So we decided to help the South Vietnamese people—that way we hoped to keep the war in Vietnam from becoming a big war... We have done well and the soldiers from the North are not winning anymore... If the Communists go back home to the North and leave the South alone, the war will end... If we take all of our soldiers out of South Vietnam before the peace is made or before we are sure that the South Vietnamese can take care of themselves, we would be breaking our promise to them. Other countries which are our allies would then believe that our word was no good and they would not respect us..."

Well, maybe so. But the single most striking aspect of the Pentagon Papers is the evidence they offer that our involvement in the war in Vietnam did not happen in the way we were led to believe it happened or would happen or for the reasons that we were given publicly. That is why The Washington Post feels so strongly its obligation to publish that material—not because it is complete, or even balanced in its raw form, but because it contains, in bits and pieces, some harsh, unpleasant facts of recent history which the public has a need, and a right, to know about. And that is why we also feel that the press has a responsibility to work across the full spectrum of information available about the conduct of the government, to seek out what is being withheld as well as to print what is being put forth. For when you start down the road of "prior restraint" you are in great danger of ending up with a government feeding pap, not only to schoolchildren, but to all of us.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Court's Dilemma

The important thing for the [Nixon] administration is not to have the Supreme Court establish a precedent that would encourage further leaks, detrimental to it at this time, of the Nixon government's secret files. The task of the Supreme Court justices promises to be a very tricky job. They are

the real guardians of a Constitution which has heretofore always been interpreted as guaranteeing the freedom of the press unreservedly. Can they, for all that, pronounce in the name of that principle a judgment that would be an incitement to high treason?

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

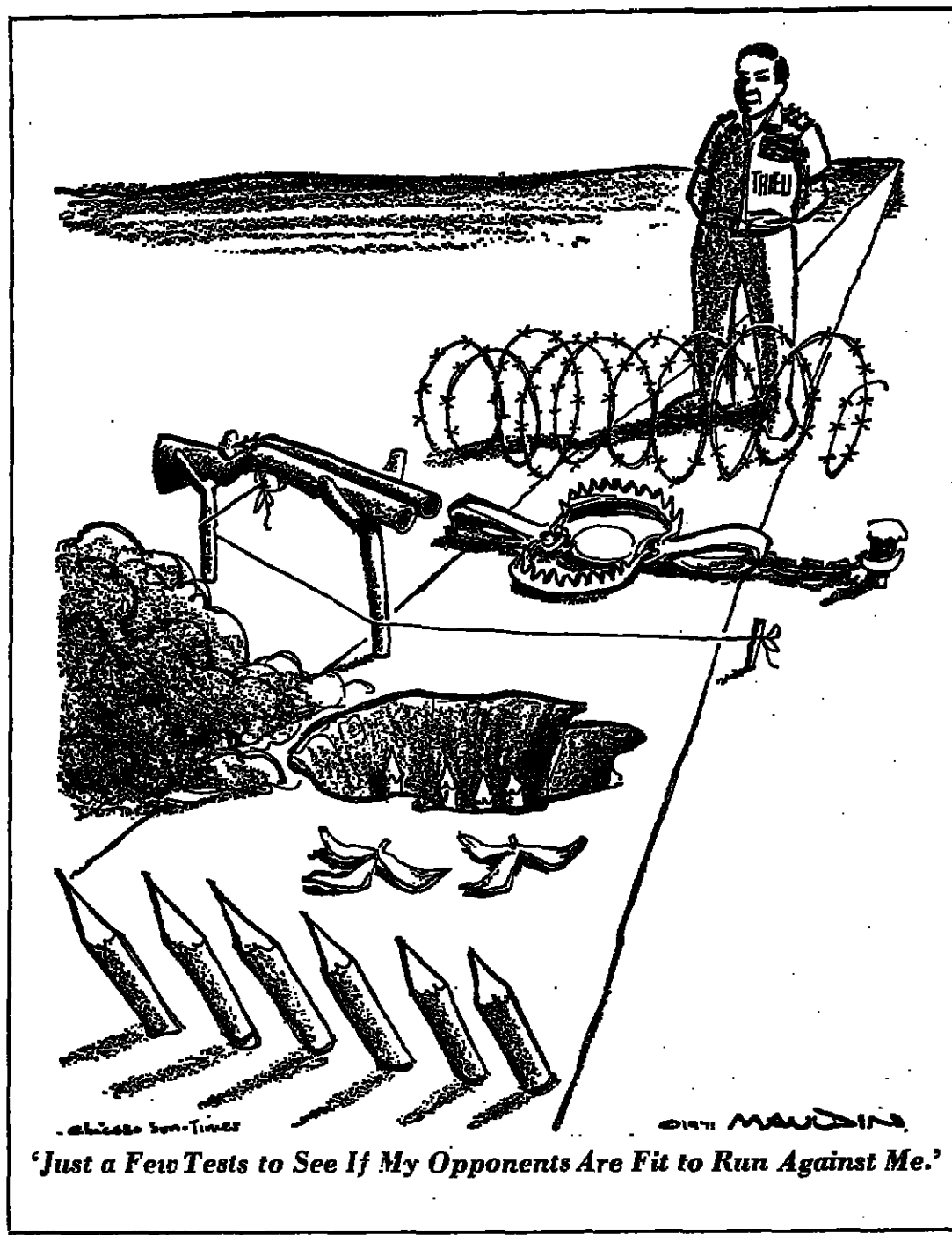
June 23, 1896

PARIS—An enormous carpet, ordered by Her Majesty the Russian Empress for one of the rooms in the Winter Palace, was dispatched recently from the Moscow Spaso-Spyenskiy works to St. Petersburg. The carpet is 32 ft. by 55 ft., weighs 250 pounds, contains 550 different tones and is without a seam. The design was furnished by the Empress herself. It took 425 working days to execute the order. Only Russian workwomen were employed upon it.

Fifty Years Ago

June 29, 1921

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Dr. Walter Fritz, president of the Allied Medical Association, opening the convention proceedings of the association here, declared that the Volstead Act, or prohibition, was a "curse to the public, to the country and is costing more lives to enforce it, in proportion to the number of men employed, than the World War." Dr. Fritz also urged that the Senate be called upon to defeat the Beer Bill, which the House passed last night.



Crime and Punishment

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When problems of conscience and politics are involved, the criminal law is always likely to be a crude weapon, dangerous to those who use it. That will surely be so in the case of Daniel Ellsberg. For the case may make the idea of "law," as it has been applied in the context of Vietnam, seem an ironic reflection of distorted values.

Hundreds of Americans have been concerned at a high level in planning and directing the Vietnam war. Civilian and military; they ordered the saturation bombing of a peninsula with napalm and anti-personnel devices that inevitably caused massive civilian casualties. They approved the use of defoliant chemicals over a large part of Vietnam—in violation, as we now see, of international conventions. They decreed the free-fire zones and search-and-destroy missions that, along with the bombing, made millions of Indochinese refugees.

Deception and Lies

They did all this in stealth and deception, concealing the facts as long as they could from the American public and from Congress. They did more than deceive; they lied. The one with the ultimate responsibility, the President, even played tricks with the Constitution's command that Congress declare war.

No law has been invoked against any of these men. Some are still in government. Others are back in private life teaching or managing—or writing their memoirs with the help of official documents they took with them.

Daniel Ellsberg participated for a long time in Vietnam policy,

but he eventually faced up to the nature of the war. He saw that it was an American war carried on for American purposes in virtual disregard of any Vietnamese interest.

When he was interviewed by the Columbia Broadcasting System last week, that was his compelling conclusion. In all the thousands of pages of the Pentagon's Vietnam war history, he said, "I don't think there is a line" indicating official concern about "casualties among the Vietnamese or the refugees to be caused or the effects of defoliation."

Having faced all that, Ellsberg found that his conscience required some effort on his part to stop it. He did nothing violent. He tried reason. He talked with those who now advise on Vietnam policy. When that failed, he decided to try to bring the truth about the war home to the American public—or so the government says. The formal charge is "unauthorized possession of top-secret documents." If convicted, he could go to prison for ten years.

The Public Interest

As a matter of public policy, it is clearly right that Americans should know the truth about the origins of our involvement in Vietnam. Only by that self-knowledge can we hope to purge ourselves of the resentment that seethes through the United States.

And it is also plain enough that public awareness is more likely to end the fighting than executive wisdom. That is why it was said to have a man as devoted to liberty as the Solicitor General,

Erwin Griswold, tell the Supreme Court that the government should be able to enjoin publication of material affecting "the process of termination of the war." Our theory of government is otherwise, and so are the facts here: Only public and congressional pressure, based on information obtained with difficulty, has wound the war down this far.

But the law raises different considerations. For one thing, the fact that officials responsible for the underlying Vietnam policies have never been called to account does not bar the government from prosecuting specific offenses related to the war. It is highly doubtful that the United States should now undertake the equivalent of a Nuremberg trial, with all the anguish and witch-hunting that would ensue.

Our notion of law, moreover, requires that we obey the rules even when they seem unjust—or be willing to suffer the consequences of disobedience. When those consequences are grossly unfair, they can be abated by a prosecutor's discretion, by the conscience of a jury, by the understanding of a judge or pardoning authority. Or, in the end, they can be endured with the help of public support or private conscience.

I do not know Daniel Ellsberg, and I have no idea what he has done, but I do not think he would disagree with the notion of being judged on the rules. For he has emphasized not only the importance of the truth about Vietnam but also the obligation of those who lead the United States to respect law in the larger, the constitutional, sense.

'A Candle in the Dark'

Driven to understandable panic by the Vietnam historical revelations, the administration nevertheless made a surprising gesture in attempting to suppress publication. In so doing it has demonstrated that it has not just inherited a "mistake" from prior administrations but actively seeks to perpetuate a criminal deception. The government complaint of diplomatic embarrassment is like a gunman objecting to publication of his photograph by the bank's camera as a restraint of trade.

Significantly, Greece and Portugal were the first two nations to leap to the support of the Nixon administration. No doubt the South Vietnam regime will fight vigorously for suppression of dissent. After all, Saigon has closed down scores of newspapers on little more than a whim, and still holds as prisoner Truong Dinh Dai, the peace candidate who was runner-up in the presidential elections there four years ago.

GEORGE TUTTLE

Paris.

With reference to the Vietnam papers, the government's attempt to suppress them is had enough. What is worse is the alacrity with which many of your readers seem to embrace this denial of their liberties in the name of national security. It was Benjamin Franklin who said, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

J. C. DIXON

Paris.

If one were seeking an up-to-date analogy for the current exposure of U.S. foreign-policy planners, "frontal nudity" might get close to it. For what must be the first time on the American democratic stage, one of the more crucial of its innermost took the trousers off those beleaguered, near-heroic figures, and exposed them as nature to the world. Small wonder at the somewhat stiff silence of the shocked audience at such audacity: What are the implications for their own productions? Inevitable sympathy for the current Stage Manager and his terrified Box-Office clerks—think of the threat to the accepted rules of public morality: the danger to the young by showing them too early how it all functions. What a field-day for our skunk-faced, more puritanical opposition managers! Speaking as an interested "theatergoer," I must confess to some sense of initial shock at such boldness, but on reflection am delighted. On two counts. The first, that it's good to see unnecessary, hypocritical censorship torn away, and the second, that such exposure confirmed my own suspicions, anyway.

W. R. LESLIE

Sydney.

Daniel Ellsberg may be the new hero of the peaceable subculture, but to patriotic Americans and their foreign friends, he is just a former government employee who has betrayed his trust and given aid and comfort to the enemy. Ellsberg would be tried as an ordinary criminal and, unless it is proved that he has become so mentally unbalanced as to not be responsible for his actions, he should receive the maximum punishment as a traitor to his country. The eager vultures who rushed to publish the stolen papers are guilty of grave irresponsibility as well as colossal conceit. Surely newspapers, which are not responsible to anyone but their owners, cannot be allowed to publish confidential government documents as they see fit, in defiance of specific orders from elected public officials. Our citizens are not liable to long tolerate such abuse.

CHARLES V. MONTAGUE, Palma de Majorca.

To Messrs. Wilker, Reston, and all the other intellectual mafiosi at The New York Times, Washington Post, and also to their (presumably) unpaid lobbyists in the Senate, Messrs. Fulbright, Hatfield, Church, Kennedy and Co.: If you gentlemen are serious in expecting us, the American public, to believe your unimpeachable protestations that The Times published the stolen top-secret Pentagon report as a disinterested act of "informing the public," rather than a calculated and scandalous attempt to humiliate our country and sabotage our national policy, then you must be taking us for even simpler fools than I had previously imagined. Having spent a certain amount of time in the Indochinese war zone, I'm afraid (and ashamed) to say that I cannot recall a

single newspaper—American newspaper—who did not devote himself, at least part-time, to thwarting, ridiculing, and, in general, undermining any and all allied efforts at exposing the Communists' insincerity. The editors of The Times, as well as the moral crible responsible for delivery of the documents, should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law for this treasonous act. (Assuming of course that the word "treason" still exists in the American vocabulary.) On the other hand, if the American people are already in enough of a catatonic state to allow this outrage to go unpunished, then perhaps indeed we do deserve to Decline and Fall. Maybe, in the end, the vultures are right.

JACK JOLIS.

Paris.

Re "Frozen Sperm," June 26: Now that the chewing gum, camera and "Christ, Mabel, where's the hotel?" season is upon us, and war news goes its shocking and stupefying way, the embarrassed American expatriate runs for cover when actually there is nothing to apologize for. Nothing, that is, except being human. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the villains, socially and militarily, were the French and British. Before that, the religious fanatics did their obnoxious best, preceded by the Romans, Goths, Vandals, Huns, etc., and nausum. All have been superseded in the 20th century most adequately and obnoxiously by the Communists and Fascists and capitalists.

Horrible and cynical as it sounds, war, according to some psychologists, is the natural human condition. It can even be exhilarating. After a violent quarrel, what can be expected of three billion people on a shrinking planet? Who can deny that between a Lt. Calley following his orders and a Viet Cong Lieutenant following his, there's really little to choose? If those psychologists are right—and the overwhelming historical evidence favors their view—then it's only fair that the middle-aged and elderly be drafted as once. They are the perpetrators and administrators of warfare and a taste of the "exhilaration" of actual combat would be poetic justice for them. Genocide should be doled out evenly. Then, paraphrasing E.C. Wells and Mark Twain, "When humanity has exhausted itself in dreams and lust for power, it may well be that the only remaining sound on earth will be the murmur of the sea lapping on deserted beaches..." and the birds and beasts will become the civilized. Well, no doubt, they were all along. And mankind, Mabel, can be preserved for posterity in frozen sperm—kept frozen, of course, to be sure that it remains civilized.

OLIVER TAYLOR.

London.

"The banks could even be used to place semen in shielded storage to preserve the race in case of nuclear war."

Why? Homicidal maniacs are not, at present, encouraged to cherish their sperm for purposes of reproduction. Could the organizers of the sperm bank explain to U.S. why they think it would be theoretically advisable to preserve a race that had deliberately indulged in the criminal folly of nuclear war?

MONICA STERLING, Lésauzanne.

Well and Good

James Reston, in his June 18 column about the Pentagon Papers, says in passing, "The usual change against The New York Times, that it is without validity, is that it is a tedious bore." In one stroke he has made a valuable point and given us an object lesson. (That which is boring is generally tedious, and vice versa.) It is undoubtedly a great and good newspaper, and in the current imbroglio it is operating with great distinction. Nevertheless, just give us the facts once, please.

NICOLAS PATRICK.

Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

ART IN GERMANY

Nuremberg's Tribute To Albrecht Dürer

By Barbara C. Beuys

NUREMBERG.—This is Dürer's year. Particularly in Nuremberg, where he was born 500 years ago.

Thus far, the superficial result has been kitsch, kitsch and more kitsch. Dürer is being sold in a public relations campaign like some new high-powered, enzyme-loaded washday product. He is, it seems, "Germany's first hippie." Nuremberg has spent almost 10 million marks to celebrate the birth of its most famous son and to blur the brown shadows of the recent past.

But this Madison Avenue-style promotion is unimportant—even, worthwhile—because it has produced a unique event in the art history of this century. Nuremberg has put together the greatest Dürer exhibition of all times in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum. It is the first and probably the last.

Here you can see the whole Dürer, in 500 originals from 110 museums and collections from all over the world, including 200 drawings, the complete graphic work, his finest paintings, along with 200 works by Dürer's contemporaries, books, documents and maps.

This exhibition overcomes the Dürer image as seen through the eyes of the German romantics—an image still much in vogue, mixing mystery, nationalism and gemütlichkeit. All this is swept away by the work of an artist who was Germany's most important contribution to the international history of art. A devout Christian all his life, Dürer made man the center of his art.

If there is a center to this exhibition, it is the room where his three self-portraits hang together for the first time. As one art historian puts it, "he was the first artist (in history) to be fascinated by his own image."

"Dürer With a Thistle" (1493, from the Louvre) is full of youth and curiosity. The self-portrait with the landscape in the background (1498, from the Prado), shows a confident and successful artist. The third and last, one (1500, from the Pinakothek, Munich) shows an idealized, Christ-like face with eyes looking beyond and through everything. It was an extraordinary short way to perfection.

These portraits are proof of what Dürer, the consummate print-maker, could do with color: He was a superb painter. The 1500 self-portrait was his last—now that he had looked within himself, Dürer could look out at the world.

Before he was 30, Dürer was no longer the humble, medieval craftsman but an artist who was his own master, a man who dined with kings and cardinals, a friend of Erasmus and admirer of Luther. He never ceased doing portraits of other people—it was the easiest way to make money on his journeys.

Dürer was very much of his own time, impressed by the mysteries and superstitions of the Middle Ages and waiting for the end of the world. On the other hand, he stood at the beginning of a new epoch where man would be the center of the universe.

A rational man for whom art was a science to be learned, Dürer tried to combine the new and the old and was thereby inevitably the victim of contradiction and conflict. The poles of his life have geographic names: the North and the South.

Twice he traveled to Italy, once staying a whole year in Venice (1494-1495). He learned the art of perspective there and to draw the human body after nude models. After Italy, his figures are of flesh and bone, full of reality. Then Dürer in his turn began to influence art in the north of Italy.

At the same time, he discovered nature as an independent subject for art. Traveling through the Alps on his way home from Venice, he painted the landscapes along the way in soft watercolors that are strikingly modern. In his "Italian Mountains," with a few generous strokes, Dürer creates the density and atmosphere of a whole area. Once home, he painted the area around Nuremberg with the most delicate strokes and colors. No artist in his time—or long after him—has done anything that comes near it.

Dürer's sense of accuracy and perfection grew out of a deep conviction with its roots in Greek philosophy. Dürer's beauty existed only in nature. By his accuracy, he hoped to cut through the surface to reveal what was underneath, the essence of being. He was looking for the eternal. For Dürer, the man of the Renaissance, art was still a divine inspiration.



This huge slide of a Dürer self-portrait is part of a 10 million mark promotion surrounding the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth. "The Madison-style promotion is unimportant—even worthwhile—because it has produced a unique event in international art history."

Above all, he believed that to see something is to recognize, know it. And Dürer saw everything, each line, each shade. But for all his clarity, there was always the heritage of the past. His woodcuts and engravings are full of mysterious symbols, of melancholy and fatalism. No time for reason.

To be confronted with this complete body of art is in a sense perplexing. It is the sort of perplexity that results from a relationship bridging 500 years and bringing the artist and viewer into a sort of aesthetic intimacy. Granted, this man, his time—with all its purport for the 1970s—are not ours. A mystery remains.

This exhibition has been put together in the most intelligent way. Despite the enormous quantity of works on view, you go from one rather small room to another. You cannot stop looking. There is nothing to distract.

Another masterpiece is the catalogue. It is a summary of the arts during the Renaissance. Each of the 732 works on view is described, analyzed and documented in the most careful way.

"1471 Albrecht Dürer 1971," Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg, to Aug. 1; open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday and Thursday from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Other exhibitions on view in Nuremberg include: "Honnage à Dürer," also at the Germanisches Nationalmuseum (to Aug. 29), includes works of modern artists related in one fashion or other to Dürer.

"Second Biennale Nuremberg 1971: Artist-Theory-Work," Künstlerhaus und Kunsthalle, to Aug. 1, a big and ambitious exhibition that tries to put the theories and the work of artists from Leonardo da Vinci on into confrontation.

LONDON THEATER

Hare Revival: Better Things to Come

By John Walker

LONDON, May 28 (IHT).—There has been praise for David Hare's comedy "Slag." Originally seen last year at Hampstead, it is now at the Royal Court, where Mr. Hare is resident playwright. In a new production with an outstanding cast: Anna Massey, Lynn Redgrave and Barbara Ferris.

I wish I could join in the applause. But the play is rarely more than a promise of better things to come when Mr. Hare has his writing under control. He has been overpraised both for his youth—he was 22 when he wrote "Slag"—and for his topicality. The theme of the play is women's lib. The conclusion: That women are nothing without men and, even then, are vain, silly, and self-regarding.

The setting is a seedy but upper-class girls' school. At the beginning, the headmistress (Anna Massey), her deputy (Barbara Ferris) and the rest of the staff (Lynn Redgrave) swear to avoid all intercourse, particularly sexual, with men and also to their best to ignore their eight pupils. At the end, all the pupils have left and the trio remains playing hockey in the common room.

Lynn Redgrave gives an excellent comic performance, although it is one that she has given many times before, in other plays and films. She does her puppy-dog act: Big, bouncy, lovable, and forever creating havoc. Anna Massey adds an acid flavor to her lines, and Barbara Ferris relies on her familiar sensuous woman, even down to a totally irrelevant strip-tease that has been added since the original production.

Mr. Hare can write wittily and well, even if his jokes tend to be well-polished epigrams scattered about the play like so many curants in a cake. But, after the original situation, having cut off

his three women from the world, he seems understandably at a loss to know how to develop the play. He cannot even make up his mind whether his intentions towards his characters are honorable or not, treating them alternately with derision and sympathy. Finally, he ends up echoing other plays. A scene of hu-

miliation—Barbara Ferris forces Anna Massey to lick her feet and suck her toes—recalls "The Killing of Sister George." The theme of the second act, a phantasmagoria of scenes and inversion of a far funnier, though equally flawed play of a few seasons ago, in which Colin Spencer postulated two homosexuals setting up an exclusively masculine society that managed childbirth without the aid of women.

Tennessee Williams

At the Greenwich Theatre there is a reversion production of Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie." Staged with great love and care. A bitter-sweet play of the destructive powers of the family, of self-deception and retreat from the realities of the 1930s, it is made somewhat soft-centered by Hare's whimsical otherwise excellent performance as the mother. Ann Fenfold is touching as the crippled, shy, laughter who briefly flares to life under the influence of the gentleman caller. (Steven Berkoff manages perfectly the mixture of brashness and gaucherie. As Tom, the would-be writer.

hardening himself against his mother's smothering embrace, Bruce Myles is engaging and sympathetic. Alan Vaughan Williams directed.

On June 1, the Royal Shakespeare Company opens its new season at London's Aldwych Theatre with Harold Pinter's "Old Times," his first full-length play for six years. It will be directed by Peter Hall and stars Colin Blakely, Vivien Merchant, and Dorothy Tutin.

It will be followed on June 10, by Peter Brook's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The National Theatre is to appear at the New Theatre from June 15 as well as continuing with its current repertory at the Old Vic. The New Theatre season opens with Pirandello's "The Rules of the Game," with Joan Plowright and Paul Scofield. It will be followed, on June 23, by Jean Giraudoux's comedy "Amphitryon 38," directed by Laurence Olivier, and featuring Christopher Plummer, Geraldine McEwan, and Constance Cummings.

N.Y. Plays

NEW YORK, May 28.—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new plays:

"The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel," a story of a soldier from recruit camp to death in a Saigon whorehouse. "Has a persuasive way of saying things that are not all original," Clive Barnes says. The play, written by David W. Rabe, introduces "a new and authentic voice to the theater," says Barnes, praising Rabe for a "sense of what people really say," as well as a feel for the "dynamics of character confrontation." However, a great deal of the play's effectiveness depends on Hummel himself, in Barnes's estimation, and here William Atherton had "a distinct personal success." Jeff Blacker directs the production at the Newman Theatre.

"Pericles," presented by the Caisle Stage Company at the CSC Repertory Theatre, "one of the most neglected plays of the entire Shakespeare canon," its text, "considerably edited" and some of the link passages inserted from Shakespeare's source material, "is by no means a great play," reports Barnes of the new production, but "better than might have been expected." Christopher Martin's staging "seizes upon the very simplicity" of its story, says Barnes. His use of a bare stage, with masks and minimal props, is "effective, and surprisingly appropriate." Lance Brilliante plays Pericles.

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The Art Market: A Graphic Lesson for Buyers

By Souten Melikian

PARIS, May 28 (IHT).—The late David David-Weill, whose impressionist and modern graphics were sold at auction this week was one of the last great eclectic collectors. He was collecting during an epoch when it was usual for the bourgeois collector in Europe to show an interest in all aspects of art. During his lifetime (he died shortly after World War II), he bought virtually everything, from Near Eastern antiquities to Picasso. But what is more interesting, his purchases were almost unfailingly successful.

Mr. David-Weill's medieval and Renaissance objects, which he sold in June, were perfect; his collection of French silver from the 17th and 18th century, to be auctioned at Galliera on June 4, is so good that it has the international art world in an uproar. This was the man who gave the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris the finest collection of Chinese porcelains in France. Indeed, many of them are discussed by Harry Garner, the leading authority on the subject, and were used by him as references to sort out other objects in this difficult field.

Every now and then, some museum curator would approach Mr. David-Weill, a member of the National Museums Council, hoping that the collector would donate one of his rarities—and quite often he did.

For a man with such a broad range of interests, modern graphics were only a sideline. His collection of 19th-century modern art was open-mindedness, for, in his day, most collectors turned their noses up at the production of an age (their own) that they regarded as decadent. His graphics also prove the excellence of his taste—or perhaps that of his dealer-adviser, or, most probably, both.

Unparalleled

No such collection has come up for sale anywhere in the world in the past few years. One has to look back to 1958 and 1959 and the Boris Lonce auctions for a comparable standard of quality. The only place where large series of prints approaching such a level have turned up in recent years seems to have been at the Kornfeld auction house in Bern, Switzerland, where a sale of graphics took place once a year. But the Kornfeld graphics are painstakingly gathered from many sources and do not represent the achievement of a single man.

And this is what lends the David-Weill graphics collection its special interest: The unmistakable imprint of a highly individual aesthetic attitude. Going strictly by names, his choice was diversified. Almost all the major impressionist and fauve masters



Detail of Degas monotype, with pastel, from David-Weill graphics collection: 179,510 francs.

were represented. The best graphics by Edgar Degas, Edouard Manet, Camille Pissarro and Paul Gauguin were included in the collection. So were others by Odilon Redon (the 19th-century forerunner of surrealism), Pierre Bonnard, Edouard Vuillard, Toulouse-Lautrec, Matisse, Picasso, Braque, Ensor.

Yet, surprisingly, the collection had great unity. Expressed in terms of visual effect, it was characterized by a certain quality of contrasted black and white, a bent for strong outlines. Mr. David-Weill liked silhouettes, faces with eyes looking down or sideways, or dreamily lost in emptiness. In terms of feeling, he sought a tragic atmosphere, expressed with great restraint.

The same sense of lurking anxiety recurs in works that, in other respects, differ considerably—like the Degas monotypes done as studies for the projected illustrations of Ludovic Halévy's "La Famille Cardina" or Pissarro's two peasants in the rain, standing as shadows in a meadow; or the harsh faces of Toulouse-Lautrec's prostitutes with eyes like empty holes by Redon. All these seem to respond to the same search for an atmosphere of suspended threat. Even mild-mannered Dufour de Segonzac, that merriest of all modern engravers, managed to come up with one of those sad apparitions.

The Buyers

Buyers apparently caught the collector's mood, for they paid the highest prices for the prints that came closest to Mr. David-Weill's ideal. For Degas's monotype, "St. Maurel, Allée-rouge" (And Now, Go Away), the price was 179,510 francs—a world record. A strident print by Manet, showing sharply contrasted cats in an eerie black and white setting, made 79,710 francs.

heights: "Le Repas Frugal" (The Meager Meal, Lot 200) fetched 70,300 francs, twice the latest price known to have been paid in the trade and a price not justified by any great rarity, for 250 copies have been printed. Only the glamour of Pissarro's name can explain the bid. Work by Toulouse-Lautrec, on the other hand, sold for 20 percent more than the average estimates and, in one case, twice the estimate: "Elsa Dite la Viennoise" (Elsa, Known as the Viennoise) made 122,600 francs.

This sale is well in tune with a growing trend: The gap between those works that are the pick of the art world and very much in the public eye and others of either lesser quality or repulse. The gap is widening. Looking at the sale as a whole, there were, frankly, no surprises. Given the circumstances, the prices were "good"—but that is all. Few sales have been more heavily advertised than these David-Weill auctions. The name alone is enough to draw virtually every art market figure from all over the world. Further, two top auctioneering firms were involved in organizing the sales: the Adre-Picard and Rheims-Laurin teams. As a result, twice the usual amount of preparation went into the sale, each firm using its contacts. The expert was one of the best—Paul Prouté.

Seen from this point of view, the sale of the David-Weill graphics shows that the cream of the market is holding its own very nicely despite the downward trend elsewhere. From an investment point of view the lesson seems to be: Don't buy anything but unquestioned, well-known works of art.

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A Long Float Seen for DM; U.S. Worried

Bankers Discuss End To U.S. Gold Sales

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
KONSTANZ, West Germany, June 28 (NYT).—Expectations are growing in West Germany for a long float of the mark, despite the pressures from France and the Common Market Executive Commission to return quickly to a fixed rate.

One influential German banker at a monetary forum here said a new parity would not be set until there was a fundamental change in the world's monetary situation.

The major question is what happens in the United States. There are fears that with the rapid expansion of the money supply in the first half of 1971 inflation will weaken and further weaken the dollar's international position.

Discuss Gold Sales
Some U.S. central bankers are already discussing the possibility that the United States will formally stop selling gold to nations that hold dollars in their reserves. They suggest that compensation be paid by the United States to make this transition in the monetary system as orderly as possible.

The idea is to pay nations that no longer want to hold dollars in the currencies of their choice. Countries could remain on the dollar standard if they desired. Or they could float their currencies against the dollar, as Germany, the Netherlands and Canada are already doing.

Konstanz University, a new German institution with an international recognized economics department, was the setting for a three-day conference on monetary policy and theory, drawing private bankers, central bankers and economists from the major industrial countries.

Fear Repeated Inflow
Although many of the papers were highly theoretical and abstract, conference participants discussed more general problems of the international monetary scene in the corridors, at social gatherings and in separate interviews.

The Germans, hit by an onslaught of surplus dollars, detached the mark from its dollar peg of 27 1/2 cents on May 9.

The Germans would like to buy gold from the United States but cannot without causing an unwanted political row. Smaller countries such as Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands have been nibbling away, however, at the U.S. gold stock.

There has already been talk in Congress about closing the Treasury's gold window. Discussion of this now by U.S. central bankers was seen as another indication that this move is being seriously considered.

German authorities take the view that with the present uncertainties any pegging of the mark might simply bring a repeat of the dollar onslaught.

Bundesbank Sells Dollars
FRANKFURT, June 28 (AP).—The Bundesbank sold an estimated \$300 million on the foreign exchange market here today in a range of 3,5010 to 5,022 deutsche marks, dealers reported.

They said most of the trade took place in the afternoon at a later price. They added that the market as a whole was relatively quiet.

The dollar closed at 3,5020 DM, up from the opening of 3,5000 and fixing of 3,5015.

Two July Bond Issues
Meanwhile, commercial bankers decided at a meeting today that the Central Finance Committee to permit only two DM bond issues in July, a spokesman for the West German bankers association said.

One issue of 250 million DM at 8 percent will be made by the West German Reconstruction Bank Corp.

The 8 percent coupon compares with the 7 1/2 percent that prevailed on domestic borrowings before the month-long pause in new activity. Bankers said the all-point increase reflected tighter money-market conditions.

[One non-German organization, Hase Group Ltd., the U.K. pharmaceutical and food manufacturer, will be allowed to float 75 million DM issue, also at 8 percent. Reuters reported. Rates on foreign bonds before the closure were mostly in the 7 3/4 percent area.]

The committee will meet again July 14 to review the market's response to the two issues, the association said.

Machine Tool Orders
WASHINGTON, June 28 (Reuters).—Machine tool orders last month fell from April's unusually depressed level, according to the Machine Tool Users' Association. New orders in May totaled \$70.8 million, up 1 percent from April and slightly ahead of the \$69.0 million in May 1970.



J.L. Kuhn

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

3M manufacturing manager, graphic products for Europe, J.L. Kuhn, has been promoted to managing director of 3M Belgium, effective July 1, succeeding W.C. Wilson who retires.

Evans Products Co's international group has named Hans Baiser to the newly-created post of managing director-Europe operations, with headquarters in Zurich.

Claude Lalanne, 43, has been named deputy managing director for commercial affairs at Air France.

Germans to Buy Treasury Notes

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—The Treasury announced today an arrangement with the Bundesbank for the purchase of up to \$5 billion of special Treasury securities.

The department said this will be completed within the next few weeks and "reflects the willingness of the United States... to assist with appropriate dollar investment outlets for foreign central banks which have received large amounts of dollars."

The non-marketable Treasury notes range in maturity from one to five years. Interest rates paid will be in line with those of outstanding Treasury securities in the United States, the department said.

It said that of the total \$3 billion already has been accomplished.

Vesco Sues IOS Rebel

NEWARK, New Jersey, June 28 (AP).—With the proxy contest over IOS Ltd. approaching its climax on Wednesday, Robert L. Vesco, IOS chairman, has filed a libel suit against an opposition leader, Morton L. Schowitz.

The suit, which demands \$20 million in compensation for allegedly "malicious" injury to Mr. Vesco's reputation for integrity and honesty, is based on statements Mr. Schowitz issued to newspapers earlier this month.

The Vesco suit does not mention a suit that Mr. Schowitz filed against Mr. Vesco and International Controls Corp. (ICC) in New Jersey.

The suit challenges Mr. Schowitz's charges that Mr. Vesco and ICC took part in a "deliberate" attempt to take advantage of the beleaguered position of IOS in order to loot and plunder its assets.

Statements or implications that Mr. Vesco was guilty of any such illegal or immoral activity "are false and untrue in every particular," the Vesco suit asserted. Such statements were made "willfully and maliciously, with knowledge that they were false or with reckless disregard of whether they were false or not," it added.

Mr. Schowitz, a former chief IOS financial officer, is one of eight current and former IOS officials who banded together in an effort to oust Mr. Vesco and his associates.

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Tories to Sell Parts of U.K. Steel Industry

BSC Expects Year's Loss to be £100 Million

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—Britain's Conservative government announced today to sell secondary interests of the state-owned British Steel Corp. to private industry.

But the vast majority of British Steel holdings will remain under government ownership and control, avoiding another bitter round in the party political battle that raged here for two decades.

Labor first nationalized British Steel in 1950. The Conservatives turned it back to private ownership in 1951 only to see Labor re-nationalize it in 1967.

The formula outlined today in the House of Commons by Trade and Industry Minister John Davies made clear that only peripheral interests will be retained to private industry this time. Financial sources said about 90 percent of the corporation would remain in state hands.

Mr. Davies announced that British Steel expected to record a loss in the current financial year of some £100 million (£240 million).

At the same time, he said, capital expenditure this year would rise \$40 million to a total of £225 million.

Cost-Profit Squeeze
Caught in a squeeze of lower earnings and higher spending, the corporation will be allowed to increase borrowings this year to a level of £200 million, Mr. Davies said.

The sale of secondary interests to private industry will provide additional needed funds, although Mr. Davies gave no figures.

British Steel, he said, "sees industrial advantage in disposing of a certain number of peripheral interests at a fair price. These include stamping, tool and tool-making, a small engineering works, some industrialized housing and certain of its brick-making operations."

Important progress
These steps, Mr. Davies said, "represent important progress towards establishing the foundations for a much strengthened and profitable British steel industry."

Mr. Davies had previously made clear that he was not intending a major demoralization of the steel industry.

Mr. Davies said long-term plans for the industry are still being studied.

Cost of Living In France Gained .7% Last Month

PARIS, June 28 (IHT).—The cost of living in France rose 0.7 percent last month, the sharpest increase so far this year, the Finance Ministry reported today.

The retail price index, based on 1970 as 100, rose to 104.7 from 104.0 in April. The cost of services rose 0.8 percent in the month, manufactured goods were up 0.7 percent and food prices rose 0.6 percent.

So far this year, prices have risen 2.8 percent—or at an annual rate of 6.7 percent. The government recently announced an upward revision of its estimate for this year's increase in prices to 4.9 from 3 percent.

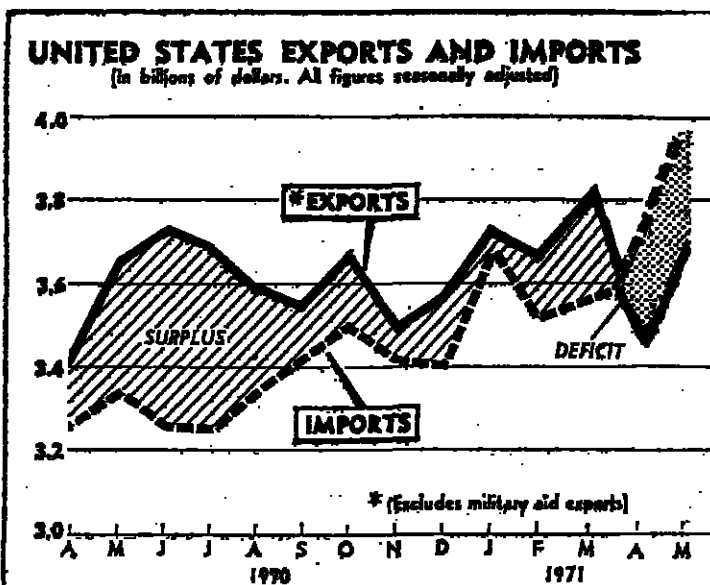
Meanwhile, in an effort to hold prices down, the Finance Ministry earlier today froze the prices of seven manufacturers and rolled them back 2 to 4 percent below current levels.

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Two-Month Trade Deficit In U.S. First in 21 Years

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—The U.S. position in world commerce deteriorated further in May as the government reported its first two-month trade deficit in 21 years.

The Commerce Department announced today that record imports during the month exceed exports by \$205 million after seasonal adjustment. This came on top of a \$215 million deficit in April.

Consequently, a favorable trade balance in the first quarter was virtually wiped out, leaving an annual export surplus of only \$11 million for the first five months, compared to the \$1.1 billion surplus a year ago.

In other economic developments today, the Census Bureau's index of business indicators that tend to foreshadow movements in the general economy continued its uninterrupted rise into the seventh month but at a slower pace.

And a White House spokesman sought to spike rumors that the Nixon administration is pondering more stimulative fiscal policy—either increased federal spending or early implementation of tax cuts scheduled for next year and 1973—to speed up the slow recovery from last year's recession.

"There is confidence in the administration regarding the course of action that is being followed," White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler told a press briefing.

"Are you saying there is no need for any change in policy?" a reporter asked.

"The President set forth a policy decision to deal with a serious inflationary problem and designed to lead to an expansion of the economy," he responded.

GNP Growth Rate in U.S. Seen at 8% in 2d Quarter

WASHINGTON, June 28 (Reuters).—The growth rate of the U.S. gross national product in the second quarter appears to have slowed considerably from the rate registered in the first quarter, according to preliminary Commerce Department estimates, informed sources said today.

The GNP rose at an annual rate of some 8 percent in money terms in the second quarter to about \$1,040 billion. This represents a real annual rate gain of about 3.5 percent in the physical output of goods and services and an inflation rate of about 4.5 percent.

In the first quarter, the GNP rose by a nominal annual rate of 15.1 percent, or \$30.8 billion, to \$1,021 billion, representing a 7.1 percent real growth and a 5.6 percent inflation.

The relatively disappointing results for the current quarter have prompted senior administration economists to lower their average GNP forecast for the year to between \$1,050 billion and \$1,055 billion from \$1,065 billion, the sources said. The sources noted that while the second quarter output figures will be lower than hoped for, the final revisions should show a higher production level than the preliminary results due for release in about two weeks' time.

N.Y. Prices Sag in Low Volume

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT).—Investor caution ran high while volume ran low today on Wall Street. As a result, turnover on the New York Stock Exchange slackened to its slowest pace of 1971.

A total of 9.81 million shares changed hands, marking the lowest volume since 9.28 million shares crossed the tape last Nov. 19. The previous low for this year was 10.01 million on Jan. 4, the opening session of 1971.

One Wall Street analyst summed it up by declaring, "It's very dull down here as far as the general market is concerned."

The precarious state of the economic recovery, plus the sentiment that stock prices might not have reached the end of their current correction, tended to blunt market activity.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.58 to 873.10, following last week's decline of 12.46. Since peaking at 890 in late April, the blue-chip Dow has retreated 8.1 percent.

Individual issues did show substantial price changes, even in a somnolent trading atmosphere.

Petroleum issues were mixed. Shell Oil was active and unchanged at 46. Among gainers were Mobil Oil and Continental. Texaco fell 3/8 to 34 5/8 and Gulf Oil 7/8 to 30 5/8. Jersey Standard also fell.

Blue chip issues firmed a bit in late trading, but closed mostly lower on the day. General Motors sagged 1 7/8 to 76 3/4. Sears & Roebuck lost 5/8 to 55 7/8, woolworth retreated 5/8 to 46 5/8 and Texaco slipped 3/8 to 34 5/8.

Observers said that short covering was a factor in buoying such volatile issues as Natomax, up 5 5/8 to 93 3/8, and the best gainer on the active list, and

Economic Doubts Cause Caution

Bausch & Lomb, up 5 1/8 to 115 1/2. Earlier in the session, Natomax sold as low as 86 3/4, while Bausch & Lomb traded as low as 105 1/2.

Polaroid moved up 2 1/8 to 110 7/8 as Eastman Kodak, continuing weak, dropped 3/4 to 75 7/8. There was some conjecture that institutional switching of commitments might have occurred between the pair of camera-and-film giants. Both issues made the active roster.

Tomorrow is the final day of portfolio "window-dressing" on the part of mutual funds as the June quarter closes.

Mercantile Stores, a rapidly-expanding department-store chain, plummeted 8 1/4 to 124 1/2. Ana-

lysis attributed this decline to profit-taking, inasmuch as the stock recently sold at a record price of 135 1/8, compared with this year's low of 78.

A pair of Dallas-based companies in the natural resources field moved against the general downward trend. Lone Star Gas rose 1 3/4 to 25 1/4, while Texas Oil & Gas gained 1 3/4 to 44 3/4.

Utility stocks continued firm. This group has leveled off in recent weeks while industrial and transportation issues have sagged. Some technical analysts view this relative strength in utilities as a sign that long-term interest rates ultimately might work lower.

The American Stock Exchange index fell .02 to 25.18.

Arizona-Colorado Land was the most active issue, closing at 14 3/4, down 7/8. Among other active issues were Bath Packing, down 5/8 at 17 5/8, Gulf Oil, Canada, unchanged at 21 1/8, and Syntex, up 2 3/8 at 68 3/8.

NYSE Rate Proposals Sent To SEC; Hearings Are Set

NEW YORK, June 28 (Reuters).—New York Stock Exchange brokerage firms take a cut in revenue under the commission-rate schedule proposed today by the NYSE to the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Revenues from the new schedule will be only 8 percent greater than those yielded by the 1958 schedule, which it would replace along with the volume discount initiated in 1963 and the temporary service charge started in spring 1970 on smaller trades.

In a letter explaining the schedule to member firms, NYSE chairman Ralph D. DeNunzio and president Robert W. Haack said it "will provide badly needed incentives to firms to broaden their services to small investors, while at the same time reflecting economies of scale to keep the exchange market competitive on larger orders."

The Big Board officials said that the proposed schedule would have produced \$2,536 million during the year ended March 31, 1971, as contrasted with the actual commission revenue, including surcharge, of \$2,541 million.

The new method of computing commissions uses a scaled percentage of the money involved in each order, as requested by the SEC, rather than the constant percentage now used.

As the amount of dollars increases, the commission percentage drops. For orders less than \$800, it would lower slightly charges from the present schedule plus service charge. In a typical odd-lot order of ten shares at \$30 each, the commission would be \$10.40, just 1 percent less than the present rate.

In a round-lot transaction, 100 shares at \$30 each, the commis-

sion would be the same as the present \$49.

In the middle range, the changes are mixed depending on the price and number of shares—on a trade of 700 shares at \$30 each, the commission would drop 12 percent to \$250 from the present \$283.

But on 700 shares of a \$40 stock, it would rise 1.4 percent to \$282 from the present \$279.

The bulk of trades over 1,000 shares show a decline in minimum commission. On a 5,000-share trade of a \$100 stock the minimum commission would become \$3,362, down from \$2,450.

Commissions on portions of orders over \$500,000 would continue to be subject to negotiation, as they have been since April 1971.

SEC hearings on the proposal will begin July 12.

Company Reports

American Beef Packers			
Year	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	354.0	353.46	
Profits (millions)	0.21	0.44	
Per Share	0.15	0.32	
Potomac Electric Power			
12 Months	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	237.9	193.5	
Profits (millions)	24.08	21.1	
Per Share	1.19	1.06	
Skyline			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	79.7	60.4	
Profits (millions)	4.93	3.7	
Per Share	0.44	0.33	
Year	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	252.4	211.0	
Profits (millions)	14.41	11.12	
Per Share	1.28	0.99	

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

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EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION	HALLGARTEN & CO.	E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.	W. E. HUTTON & CO.
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THE DAIWA SECURITIES CO. AMERICA, INC.	NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.	SUEZ AMERICAN CORPORATION	
A.B.N. CORPORATION			

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.	BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA	BANQUE DE BRUXELLES, S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BANQUE DE NEUFILZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET	DEUTSCHE GIRONZENTRALE
GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER SECURITIES	PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON	DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK
		S.G. WARBURG & CO.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Market Summary

EFMA BMA EUROPEAN BANK FINANCIAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION CHICAGO

Most Active—New York

Shell Oil	228.00	46	—
Pan Am	155.00	11 1/2	— 3/8
Am Tel&Tel	162.100	4 1/2	—
Unit Unif	99.00	18 1/2	— 3/8
Pet Chart	98.50	23	+ 1/2
Gen Food	77.00	37 1/2	—
East Kodak	74.900	75 1/2	— 2 1/2
Nationals	74.500	92 1/2	— 3/8
Greyhound	71.100	21 1/2	+ 1/8
Brant Air	69.400	9 1/2	— 1/8
Sperry Rand	62.1 1/2	17 1/2	—
Polaroid	57.300	110 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Lockheed Airc	54.200	9 1/2	+ 1/8
Nasdaq Corp	53.500	21 1/2	—
Occident Pet	53.000	17 1/2	— 1/4

Volume, all stocks: 9,810,000 shares.
 Volume, 15 stocks: 1,241,100 shares.
 Ratio, 15 stocks: 13.7 percent.
 Average price, 15 stocks: \$38.30.
 New 1971 highs: 22; lows: 76.
 Issues traded in: 1,619.
 Advances: 524; declines: 767; un-
 changed: 228.
 N.Y. stock index: 53.97 —0.13; in-
 dustrial: 57.86 —0.18; transpor-
 tation: 62.74 —0.38; utilities: 55.77
 +0.12; finance: 63.34 —0.13.

Most Active—American

ArizColo LC	104.000	1 1/4	— 3/8
BrenAirw A	74.900	9 1/4	—
West Un Int	67.700	40 1/2	— 3/8
Rath Pack	48.500	17 1/2	— 1/8
Whitpak wt	42.900	4 1/2	— 1/8
GottCan Ltd	38.200	31 1/2	—
Delich CD	35.200	12 1/2	— 1/4
U Piece DY	29.100	25 1/2	+ 1/8
TWA wt	26.900	15 1/2	—
Syntex	23.200	68 1/2	+ 2 1/2

Approx total stock sales
 stock sales year ago 2,470,370
 2,140,370

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.30	25.04	25.16	—0.02

announce...

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 to the future of your profession...
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 new products and services, the evolution of the markets
 and the clientele, sales development.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	872.45	879.35	866.82	872.10	— 3.50
20 Trn	209.76	210.47	207.52	208.87	— 1.40
15 Utl	114.87	115.83	114.17	115.25	+ 1.00
45 Stk	292.62	294.02	287.81	291.96	— 1.63

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	108.57	107.08	107.85	— 3 1/2
22 Railroads	41.84	41.25	41.32	— 2 1/2
33 Utilities	50.64	50.40	50.36	— 3 1/2
98 Stocks	96.49	97.00	97.74	— 2 1/2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	%Net
June 26	309,065	355,336	2,333

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Mid-day Indicated Prices		Dollar Bonds		Mid-day Indicated Prices	
U. S. 4-1/2% 1941-42	97 3/4	Kimberley 87-1/2	99	100	East Kodak 41-1/2	90 1/4	117 1/4
U. S. 4-1/2% 1942-43	97 3/4	Mazda 97-1/2	101	101 1/2	Fed. Dept. 47-1/2	91 1/2	117 1/4
U. S. 4-1/2% 1943-44	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Firestone 47-1/2	91 1/2	117 1/4
U. S. 4-1/2% 1944-45	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Ford 47-1/2	91 1/2	117 1/4
U. S. 4-1/2% 1945-46	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Full Photo 45-1/2	120	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1946-47	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	General 41-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1947-48	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gillette 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1948-49	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Glenn 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1949-50	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Hammer 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1950-51	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Harley 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1951-52	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Heater 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1952-53	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Home 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1953-54	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Industrial 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1954-55	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Int'l 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1955-56	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Lease 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1956-57	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Life 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1957-58	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Marine 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1958-59	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Medical 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1959-60	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Motor 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1960-61	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Oil 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1961-62	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Paper 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1962-63	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Real Estate 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1963-64	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Refrigerator 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1964-65	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Shoe 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1965-66	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Steel 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1966-67	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Textile 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1967-68	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Tobacco 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1968-69	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Transportation 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1969-70	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Wool 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1970-71	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Yarn 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1971-72	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Zinc 47-1/2	87 1/2	172 1/2
U. S. 4-1/2% 1972-73	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1973-74	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1974-75	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1975-76	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1976-77	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1977-78	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1978-79	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1979-80	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1980-81	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1981-82	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1982-83	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1983-84	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1984-85	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1985-86	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1986-87	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1987-88	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1988-89	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1989-90	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1990-91	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1991-92	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1992-93	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1993-94	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1994-95	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1995-96	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1996-97	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1997-98	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1998-99	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 1999-00	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2000-01	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2001-02	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2002-03	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2003-04	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2004-05	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2005-06	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2006-07	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2007-08	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2008-09	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2009-10	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2010-11	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2011-12	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2012-13	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2013-14	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2014-15	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2015-16	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2016-17	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2017-18	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2018-19	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2019-20	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2020-21	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2021-22	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2022-23	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2023-24	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2024-25	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2025-26	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2026-27	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2027-28	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2028-29	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2029-30	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2030-31	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2031-32	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2032-33	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2033-34	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2034-35	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2035-36	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2036-37	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2037-38	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2038-39	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2039-40	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2040-41	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2041-42	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2042-43	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2043-44	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2044-45	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2045-46	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2046-47	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2047-48	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2048-49	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2049-50	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2050-51	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2051-52	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2052-53	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2053-54	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2054-55	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2055-56	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2056-57	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2057-58	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2058-59	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2059-60	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2060-61	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2061-62	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2062-63	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2063-64	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2064-65	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2065-66	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2066-67	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2067-68	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2068-69	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2069-70	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S. 4-1/2% 2070-71	97 3/4	Montana 97-1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
U. S.							

New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

June 28, 1971			
	Open	Close	Change
London	40.08	39.95	- 0.1
Zurich	40.12	39.97	- 0.1
Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	40.77	40.73	+ 0.0
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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1971	Stocks and Bonds	Div. in \$	52w. 100% First, High Low Last, Crgs	Net High, Low, Crgs	1971	Stocks and Bonds	Div. in \$	52w. 100% First, High Low Last, Crgs	Net High, Low, Crgs					
1414	9	Abendahl A/B	6	23	49	374	8	AO Indust	70	29	2	2	-	W
40	9	Abern P. 121	4	23	49	814	8	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
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426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
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12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
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12	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3	12	Appl Indust	17	71	71	71	-	W
426	24	Acme Hamill	14	23	34	3								

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on June 28, 1971

High Low Last Chg

INDUSTRIALS			
2500 Aggr Ind	71 1/2	77	77 - 1/4
2500 Aggr Ind	71 1/2	77	77 - 1/4
2500 Aggr Ind	71 1/2	77	77 - 1/4
770 Argus of C	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2 - 1/4
770 Agg Sng	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 - 1/4
2500 B&S	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 - 1/4
5609 Bell	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2 - 1/4
780 Bell Bros	2.10	2.10	2.10 - 1/4
500 Burns	2.10	2.10	2.10 - 1/4
2500 C&P	2.10	2.10	2.10 - 1/4
645 Can Mack	2.25	2.25	2.25 - 1/4
2500 Can Pack	2.25	2.25	2.25 - 1/4
2500 Can Pack	2.25	2.25	2.25 - 1/4
2500 Can Pack	2.25	2.25	2.25 - 1/4
2500 Can Pack	2.25	2.25	2.25 - 1/4
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Montreal Stocks

249	Asbestos	15	34%	35	+ 3%
3234	Bac. Plant	35	157%	157	+ 14%
1960	Bombardier	1	124%	124	+ 14%
326	Brnco	5%	5%	5%	+ 1%
262	Cdn Cement	43	43	43	+ 1%
525	Cdn Int Pow	21	22	22	- 1%
670	Cn Bath	94%	94%	94%	+ 1%
170	Dorn Bridge	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%
675	Dorn Glass	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%
620	Gaz Mftr	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%
620	Inasco	19%	19%	19%	+ 1%
1304	Inasco	14%	14%	14%	+ 1%
410	ALUC. Flr				

Foreign Stock Indexes

	1971			
	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam.....	123.7	124.0	129.0	112.5
Brussels	101.97	101.92	103.71	92.14
Frankfurt	124.94	124.31	148.14	119.63
London \$0.....	376.5	378.4	398.8	305.3
London \$00.....	171.53	170.84	171.53	132.66
Paris	51.14	51.04	60.09	48.74
Paris	102.4	102.8	103.3	92.14
Hydney	492.76	494.24	518.51	477.13
Tokyo	198.73	196.42	198.73	168.05
Tokyo (o).....	2628.46	2650.22	2628.46	1881.74
Zurich	344.8	340.7	355.5	307.3

(n) new; (o) old.

One Dollar—

New south yesterday	
Austrian schillings	72.50
British francs	49.73
British pound (£ per £)	24.190
Canadian dollars	1.02
Danish crowns	7.4420
Dutch guilders	3.876
Finnish marks	4.1210
French francs	5.522370
German marks	3.4970
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	625.50
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian kroner	7.1520
Portuguese escudos	28.50
Spanish pesetas	69.70
Swedish crowns	5.1560
Swiss francs	4.0975

The above rates are being charged by the clearing buying rates on local exchange. They include local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Eurodollars

June 25, 1971			
	Bid.	Asked	Change
			Bid.
Day Fix ...	6 7/8	7 1/8	+ 1/4
ne Month	6 3/4	6 7/8	+ 1/4
Months	6 7/8	7	+ 1/16
ne Year	7 7/16	7 9/16	Unch.

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UNLISTED U.S. & SWISS STOCKS,
International specialists' SECURITIES,
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of its finance company, Firestone Finanz AG, to

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Limited

Gartenstrasse 14
8002 Zurich
Telephone: 01/36 71 44
Telex: 55538

Investment management and advice.
Loans, deposits, foreign exchange.

Kishore M. Premchand : Chairman
Werner Strohmeier : Vice Chairman

Hermann U. Weber: Manager

Glenn H. Glad: Manager

هكذا من الأحرار

هكذا من الأدب

All of these securities, having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES N.Y.

ASTORIA & CO.

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BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO

BANCA PROVINCIALE LOMBARDA S.p.A.

BANCO DI ROMA

BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA

BANK MEX & HOF NY

BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE FINANCEMENT

BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE LANHERST S.C.R.

BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS & CIE

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

BANQUE DE NEUFELLES, SCHUMBERGER, HALLET

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-RAS

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWYTERS) S.A.

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD

BANQUE DE SURE ET DE L'UNION DES MINES

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE

BANQUE WORKS.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

E. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.Y.

BAYERISCHER HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK

BAYERISCHE WECHSELBANK

JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT

FRANKFURTER BANK-

GUNNAR DEHN & CO. A/S

BERNARD PINSCHOF SCHWELLEN

BURKHARDT & CO.

CAPITALFIN INTERNATIONAL

CASHNOYE & CO.

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CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE

COMMERCIAL BANK

COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.

COSMOS BANK (OVERSEAS)

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE

CREDIT LYONNAIS

CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAWAS)

CREDITO ITALIANO

DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK

THE DENMARK BANKING CORPORATION

DEUTSCHE BANK

DEUTSCHE GROSSENKREITAN-

DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK

DEWALX, CORTYRIENDT INTERNATIONAL S.A.

DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION

DRESDNER BANK

DREXEL FIRESTONE

KURAMERICA INTERNATIONAL

FIRST CHICAGO

FLEMING, SUEK, BROWN BROTHERS

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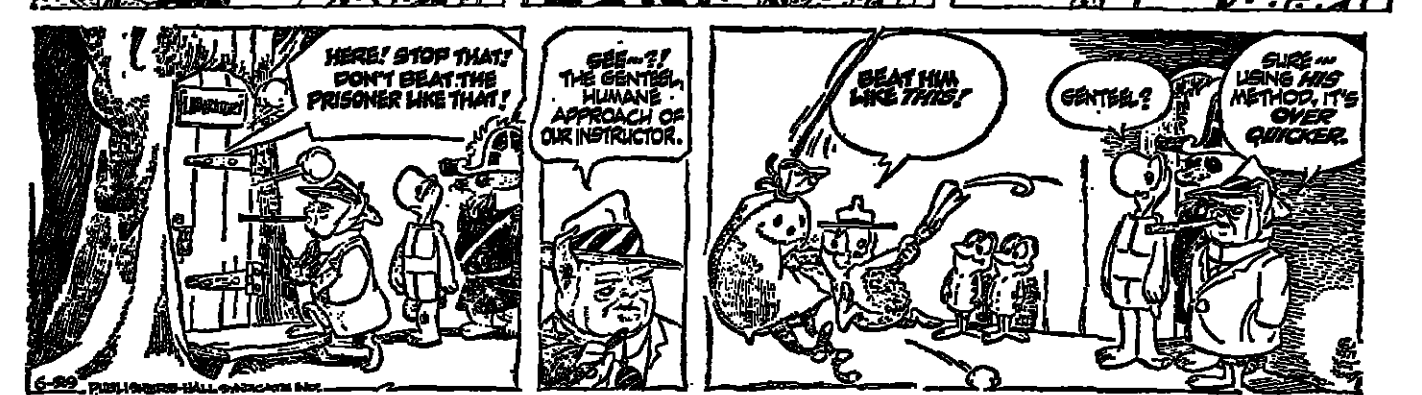
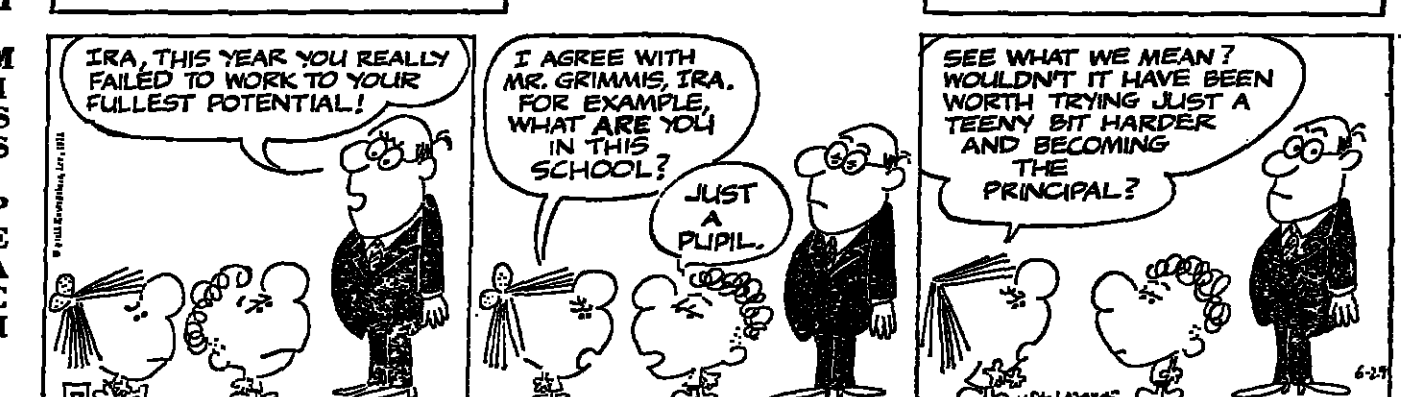
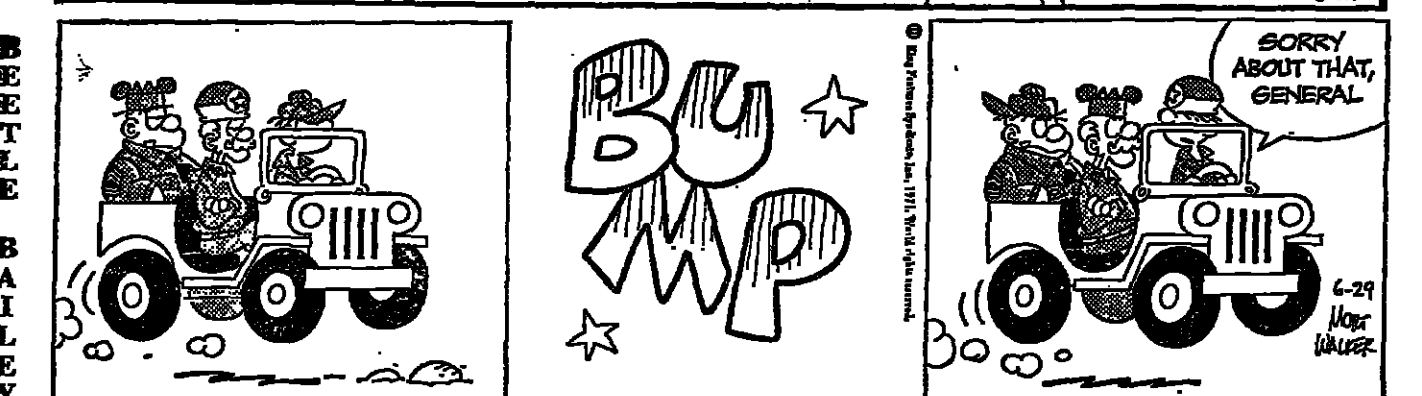
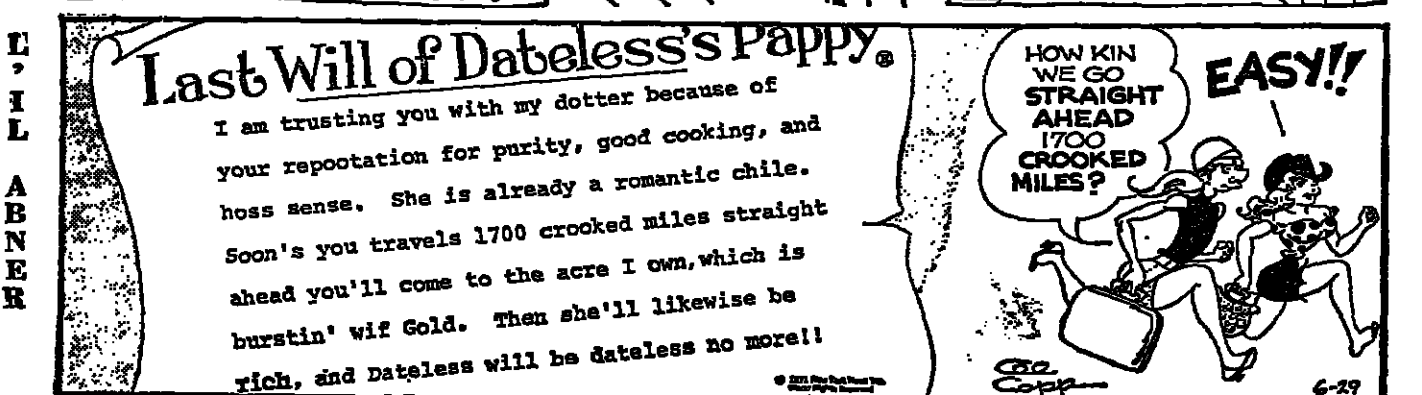
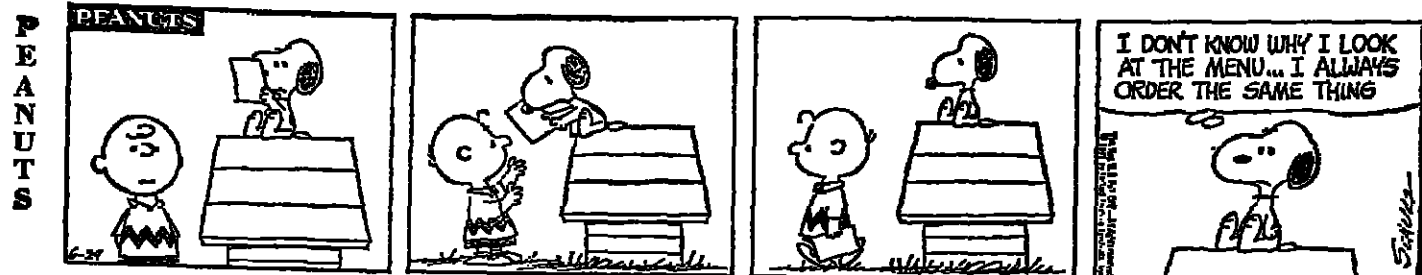
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Every beginner learns that the partnership hands need 33-34 high card points to justify a small slam effort if the distribution is balanced. But players of some experience do not always attend to this precept.

If they wander into six no-trump with an inadequate point-count, as North-South did on the diagrammed deal played in Rome last week, and then make the contract, the opponents are entitled to feel, like the cartoon lady who had been transfixed by her son's arrow, "not angry, but deeply, deeply hurt."

Naturally doing as the Romans do, South opened one no-trump, which in the Roman system shows 17-20 points. North charged into six no-trump after using both Stayman and Blackwood, two conventions that were equally irrelevant in the circumstances. The resulting contract was a terrible one.

West was not inclined to lead a club. Leading from a jack is very liable to give away a trick, and here it would have given South an easy road to 12 tricks by playing low from the dummy.

Picking a passive lead from the other suits was virtually guesswork, and West ended up leading a diamond, thus avoiding the suit South was known to have and the suit North seemed likely to have for his Stayman bid.

South won the diamond lead in his hand and tested the hearts. When the suit divided evenly he cashed the last heart and threw a spade from the dummy. Two more rounds of diamonds left dummy with the lead in this interesting position:

NORTH		WEST		EAST		SOUTH	
♠ A6	♠ 85	♠ 85	♠ 85	♠ KJ10	♠ 85	♠ Q72	♠ 85
♥ —	♥ —	♥ —	♥ —	♥ —	♥ —	♥ —	♥ —
♦ A	♦ 85	♦ 85	♦ 85	♦ KJ10	♦ 85	♦ Q72	♦ 85
♣ Q103	♣ 85	♣ 85	♣ 85	♣ KJ10	♣ 85	♣ Q72	♣ 85

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 N.T. Pass 3 ♣ Pass 2 ♥ Pass 4 N.T. Pass 5 ♠ Pass 6 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond three.

The lead of the diamond ace left East trapped in an either/or throw-in situation. In practice he threw a club, and was forced to lead from the spade king when South played the club ace and a club to the ten.

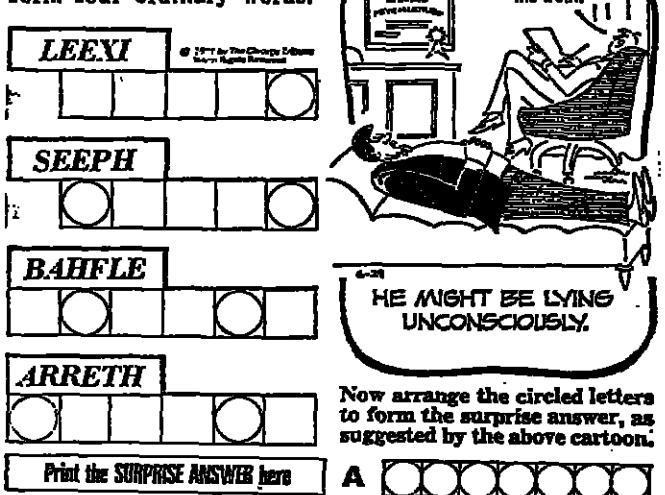
"Sorry, partner," commented West afterward, "I could have led a spade and beaten it." "When in doubt," responded East sentimentally, "always lead the stronger suit."

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A. Jumbles: CHAFF SIEGE TIMELY CHISEL. Yesterday's Answers: This is light to carry—A FLASHLIGHT.

BOOKS

THE SCORPION or The Imaginary Confession

By Albert Memmi

Translated from the French by Eleanor Levis. Illustrated. An Orion Press Book. Grossman Publishers. 244 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Hugh Kenner

As distinct from those dense and intricate novels on which you'd have to make notes to get the heart of them as one reads, "The Scorpion" is a dense and intricate novel that organizes itself as it goes along. Flipping, you see a miscellany of type faces, and headings and stories and dialogues and even photographs. Reading, you find it effortlessly cohesive, so ingenious a feat you're likely to overvalue it.

The author's device is simple: The contents of a Tunisian writer's desk drawer, now that he has mysteriously disappeared, are being gone through by his physician-brother, with a view to assembling the novel that's purportedly there (and was it finished? and does all this stuff belong with it?). The narrative pages draw on family events, and the brother, who also lived through those events, has his own versions of how they really happened, and his own severe verdicts on "creative" distortion.

There's a "History of Our Family," which bugs the brother by trying to establish an ancient pedigree for the Memmis ("That's an affection; and what good would it do us? ... What matters today is ..."). What matters today is the way non-Arabs in Tunis must live. In short, "The Scorpion" is a novel which means that the common-sense brother is being more philosophical than he intends.

There's a clutch of family anecdotes, which if we are to believe the brother are infected by fiction, and an intermittent story transposing those anecdotes and memories into the lives of an imagined Arab family not all that different from "ours." There's autobiography, much of it news to the brother, and there's a set of dialogue with a few scraps to whom the writer had once taught the "existential" postures, and who now demands to know why he should go on living, Tunisian existence being irremediable. It was shortly after writing these that the writer vanished. Did the pupil convert him?

By the end, of course, the brother is no longer the same man. As much taught by the experience of reading as by the futilities of administering his clinic, he has abandoned the struggle against dehumanizing practices and headed back to France. Not that "back" means he belongs there. But—despite the writer's genealogical research, despite proofs of a millennial family tradition in North Africa—where else?

The writer, too, was changing as he wrote, tunnelling his way out of doctrinaire existentialism into a feeling for the relevant freedom of history and the imagination. It's possible that he's still alive somewhere, convalescing, "making another attempt to re-achieve his unity some different way." It's possible. Meanwhile Tunis is hopeless.

The author of "The Scorpion," born in Tunis in 1920 but now resident in Paris, "considers all his books autobiographical to some extent." This blurb deserves to be part of the novel, since it's the blurb-writer's way of hinting that Emilio Memmi and his doctor-brother are ("to some extent") surgeons in the psyche of Albert Memmi (married, three children, teaches at the Sorbonne, author of previous books which seem to resemble the books of the vanished author in "The Scorpion"). And the novel of the vanished author was, for that matter, to be called "The Scorpion."

This kind of labyrinth can go so fascinating you almost fall off, notice how little the people come through as people, how much the blend into the local authenticity that give the book its ring of authority, or how showman, when you isolate them, are all those "ideas." "The old questions," says the Beckett character in "Endgame," "the old answers, there, nothing like them; one needs, expect new questions. One does expect from fiction the sense of their being newly experienced, which entails the sense of people there to experience them. Where we have in "The Scorpion" rather the sense of the writer's brother practicing his craft, and the reader-brother experiencing the novelties of art-vs.-life. The Tunisian vectors, meant to dynamize and confront, move away from immediacy; they become what gets written about, and read about.

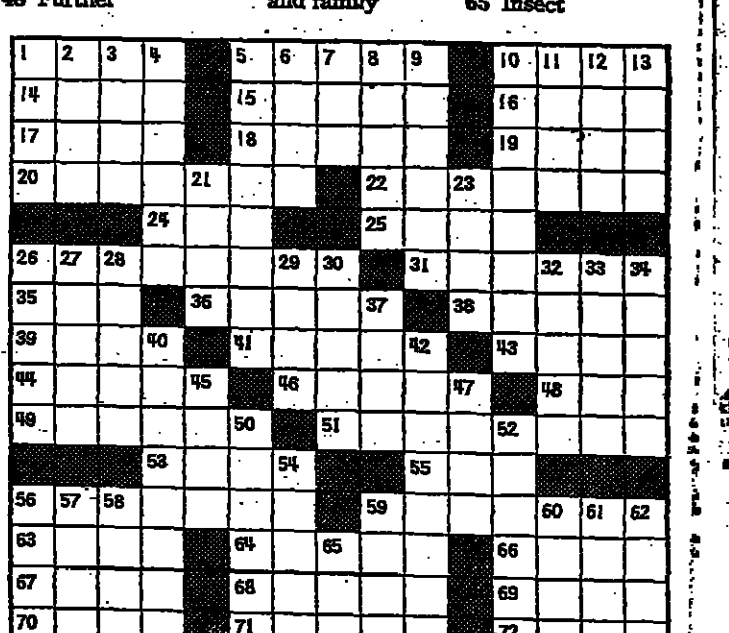
Which means, in short, that Albert Memmi is conducting the very French exercise, an intricate dialogue with an intellect, disguised as a new way for novelist to organize chaos. On effect of the brilliant disguise that the dialogue can be left inconclusive, the "conclusions" being absorbed into symbolic action. Another is that you learn a lot more about Tunis, from "The Scorpion" than you can from the National Geographic, perhaps without ever reflecting that it's the same order of information: not ideas, not passions, not even an intellect, but entertainment, but customs and smells and scenes, antagonisms and pressures, the feel of a life, no one will ever know again.

Hugh Kenner, an author, reviewed this book for The New York Times Book Review.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wen

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | 49 Church capes | 21 Irritates |
| 1 Shoulder décor | 51 Legendary king | 22 Measures of |
| 5 Base-runner's concern | 53 Variegated | 26 Flag's place |
| 10 Shells, bullets, etc. | 55 Deer | 27 Part of the palate |
| 14 Egad or drat | 59 Backside | 28 Kept talking |
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| 16 Burberry | 64 Cremona family | 30 Lyric poem |
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| 24 U.S.O. for one: Abbr. | 71 Contestant | 42 "From Here to There" |
| 25 Experienced | 72 Dimple | |
| 26 Romilly, French town | | |
| 31 Certain writings | DOWN | |
| 35 Power agency | 1 Pea or egg | 45 Cut |
| 36 Sire bird | 2 Hounds' quarry | 47 Easily |
| 38 1870 surrender site | 3 Willow | 50 Seed for rolls |
| 39 Relative | 4 Ancient wonder at Alexandria | 52 Did interior coating |
| 41 Mine guardian | 5 Chasing flies | 54 Evil spirit |
| 43 Prefix for god or monde | 6 Miss | 56 Pls. reply |
| 44 Rims | 7 N. Y. subway line | 57 Useful Latin phrase |
| 46 Revises | 8 Word with circle or gown | 58 Louvre name |
| 48 Further | 9 West's Var. | 59 Road for Caesar |
| | 10 Stressed | 60 Shade of green |
| | 11 Lament | 61 Relative of gramp |
| | 12 Trading center | 62 Delivered |
| | 13 Ex-Giant star and family | 65 Insect |



Smith in Wimbledon Semis

Gorman Upsets Laver

WIMBLEDON, England, June 28 (UPI)—Rod Laver has been beaten at Wimbledon. The top seed, four-time champion here, was thrashed today by Thomas Gorman, ranked only ninth in the United States.

This stunning upset gives the United States its first finalist here in five years as Stan Smith whipped Onny Paron of New Zealand in straight sets and meets Gorman in the semifinals on Thursday.

The 25-year-old Irishman from Seattle won 9-7, 6-3, 6-3 in an odd of superb shot-making and it's to Laver's credit that he refused to crack and stubbornly stayed off six set points in the first set and four more in the second before knocking under.

In a gusty wind that whirled the ball in weird directions, Gorman was more aggressive, more powerful and infinitely faster around court. So unplayable was his high, kicking serve that Laver never lost it over this absorbing 110-minute classic. And so decisive was his sharply angled volleys that Laver and again the Australian sprawled in futile attempts to dig them out of the slippery turf.

At 5-4 in the first set, Gorman had his six set points. Laver snapped out of his doldrums and served beautifully. At 8-7 came the next set point. Gorman slashed a backhand down the sideline and, off balance, the redhead could only volley it out. Three more times Gorman was

set to break him at 5-4 in the second set and failed. Laver had a fourth point at 7-6, lost it, and then on the fifth point he hit a screamer down the middle that Laver hit into the net. The American was two sets up now with the crowd whistling in excitement. The redheaded Laver ran out of steam. At 2-3 in the third set, Rod double faulted, stabbed at two Gorman backhands and then stared sadly at a net cord ball that hopped by him. As the cheers rang down, Gorman served out the match at love, pushing two volleys into the far corner with all the panache of a Budge Patty.

Gorman was briefed by Dennis Ralston, United States Davis Cup coach and 1968 finalist here. "I kept the ball slow and at his feet," said Tom. "What else can you do against Laver?"

Laver shook off questions about retirement. Gorman can be ranked among the best of the numerous young players, he said. "I never expect to have a monopoly at this standard, but it's a fact that these youngsters are narrowing the gap after making tremendous improvement," Laver said. "I guess I might suffer because of it but the sport will benefit, as it rightly should."

Fourth-seeded Smith caught a tartar in Paron, the underdog New Zealander. Big Stan was a service break down in the first set and needed all his strength of serve and quick flick passes off the backhand to win 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

In semi-final matches today, defending champion John Newcombe faces fellow-Australian Colin Dillie and Cliff Richey of San Antonio, Texas, plays Australian Ken Rosewall.

Mrs. King Masters Wind

Reputedly the best volleyer around, Mrs. Billie Jean King had to retreat to the base line to master Françoise Durr, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2. "The wind was never the same twice and the bounces were bad," said Mrs. King.

Billie Jean faces Yvonne Goolagong in the semifinal Wednesday. The Australian, 19, trailed 1-3 in the first set and 0-3 in the second and the rest of the time dilled with Mrs. Mary Guntur by dinking the ball short and passing the Texas as she was forced up to net, 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. Margaret Court blew little Winnie Shaw of Scotland off the court, 6-3, 6-1, and her main problem was adjusting her service toss-up in the wind.

Mrs. Court meets Mrs. Judy Tegart Dalton in the other semifinal. The cheerful Australian, 34, simmered when she was foot faulted at 0-1 and 30-41 in the first set and again on match point, but she played sound at taking tennis to beat Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

It was a star-spangled day as Ralston and Arthur Ashe, summarily dismissed in the singles, teamed to reach the semifinals by defeating the 1970 champions and second seeds, Fred Stolle and Ken Rosewall of Australia, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1. Top seeds John Newcombe and Tony Roche were eliminated in the first round.

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OVER THE BEND—Jan Johnson is on his way up to clearing 17 feet 4 inches to win the pole vault event at Amateur Athletic Union meet last weekend.

Dr. Delano Meriwether: A Self-Made Sprinter

EUGENE, Ore., June 28 (UPI)—After his spectacular victory in the 100-yard dash Friday Dr. Delano Meriwether was asked to explain his sudden improvement from novice to national champion.

"Who's coaching you now?" a man inquired, eager to learn some of Meriwether's secret training techniques.

The doctor paused for a moment. "A guy by the name of Meriwether," he replied softly.

If he never runs another race in track and field, Dr. Delano Meriwether has written one of the memorable chapters in the saga of man and sport.

His national Amateur Athletic Union title and unbelievable wind-aided time of nine seconds flat in the final (a clocking recorded only once before, by John Carlos, also with the aid of wind) were almost incomprehensible to followers of a sport that demands technical proficiency and total commitment.

Even Meriwether, in a moment of reflection after his thrilling triumph, admitted that "from a practical point of view," he wondered why he was spending the weekend in the Willamette Valley while his wife, Myrtle, was confronted by furniture movers at their home in Baltimore.

Every aspect of Meriwether's success story borders on fairytale—his belated introduction to the sport, his background as a hematologist involved in leukemia research, his familiar sports uniform of white hospital T-shirt, yellow swim trunks and striped sun run with suspenders in international competition, where they are not part of the international uniform, the 26-year-old doctor replied. "That will be a major issue."

Meriwether has now been named to the United States team that will face a squad of Soviet athletes and world all-stars in the international meet Friday and Saturday in Berkeley, Calif. He also has been awarded a spot on the American team for the Pan-American Games July 30 through Aug. 13 in Cali, Colombia.

They invaded the No. 2 court, where South African Cliff Richey was playing a men's doubles match, to protest against racialism in sport.

The demonstrators were removed by police and ejected from the grounds.

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The demonstrators were removed by police and ejected from the grounds.

Stargell Hits 28th Clemente's Homer Gives Pirates Split

PHILADELPHIA, June 28 (UPI)—Roberto Clemente drove in the 120th run of his career with an eighth-inning pinch home run to give the Pittsburgh Pirates a 10-9 victory over Philadelphia yesterday after the Phillies took the opener of the double-header, 8-4, despite Willie Stargell's 28th home run of the season.

Stargell's bases-empty blast in the fifth set a National League record for home runs in June 30. He was the first of the 27 last season while Babe Ruth held the major league record with 30 in 1928 and 1930.

Clemente, now hitting .338 in his bid for a fifth batting title, connected off Joe Moenert to give the Pirates their seventh victory in their last nine games.

Joe Pagan had a pair of homers and drove in five runs for the Pirates in the nightcap and Deron Johnson homered twice for the Phillies.

Reds 7, Braves 5
Frank Aaron hit two homers to bring his career total to 614, 100 behind Babe Ruth's record, but it wasn't enough as Cincinnati beat Atlanta, 7-5, on Lee May's two-run ninth-inning homer. Gary Nolan retired the first 19 batters and had a perfect game before Felix Millan singled with one out in the seventh. Aaron followed with his first home run.

Dodgers 7, Padres 2
Richie Allen hit his tenth homer of the season as Los Angeles beat San Diego, 7-2. Don Sutton won his sixth game in his last seven decisions. He had opened the season with four straight losses.

Angels 2, White Sox, 1, 3
Ricky Clark, backed by a 15-hit assault, won his first game since 1968 by pitching California to a 12-3 victory over Chicago in the second game that enabled the Angels to sweep a doubleheader. California won the opener, 2-1, to end a six-game Chicago winning streak. Clark, who made

Monday

Dodgers Defeat Cubs, Streak at 4

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Willie Crawford and Wes Parker each drove in two runs and led two Los Angeles Dodgers to a 6-4 victory over the Chicago Cubs today. It was the Dodgers' fourth straight triumph.

The Dodgers, who have won 13 of their last 18 games, rallied for three runs in the second inning as Parker slammed a two-run single and scored on Tom Haller's double.

Dodger starter Al Downing boosted his won-lost record to 9-4, while loser Milt Pappas is now 7-8.

Crawford belted a solo homer in the first and scored on a sacrifice fly. Bill Buckner, who singled and reached second on a sacrifice, in the sixth for a 6-1 Dodger lead.

He burst on to the scene at College Park Md., last January, leading a field of cast sprinters in an indoor 60-yard dash. When he repeated the victory at the Boston Garden several weeks later, he became a success symbol to amateur dreamers everywhere.

Dave Maggard, director of the United States-Soviet Union meet, was asked whether Meriwether would be allowed to run in his traditional uniform.

"We'll point U.S.A. on the white shirt," Maggard said with a grin. "We'll paint it on the suspenders. If it will make him happy."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh 48 27 440 9

New York 42 26 424 4

San Francisco 37 31 354 12

St. Louis 37 31 354 12

Montreal 36 32 344 12

Philadelphia 35 34 334 12

Chicago 34 35 324 12

Los Angeles 34 35 324 12

San Diego 34 35 324 12

San Francisco 34 35 324 12

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his first start since 1967, spent last season in the minor leagues. Twins 2, 5, Brewers 1, 8

Milwaukee used a six-run sixth to defeat Minnesota, 8-5, in the second game and split a doubleheader in 10-inning heat. The Twins won the first game, 2-1, as Leo Cardenas drove in Jim Holt, a pinch-runner, with an unearned run in the sixth.

The Brewers shelled three pitchers for six hits in the big inning in the nightcap. Dave May cracked a two-run double and Tommy Harper, Ron Theobald, Ellis Rodriguez and Roberto Pena had run-scoring singles.

A's 3, Royals 0, 5
Lou Piniella accounted for four runs with a double and a triple to give Kansas City a 6-3 victory in the second game and a split of a doubleheader with Oakland. The A's won the first game, 2-0, behind the seven-hit pitching of Blue Moon Odom.

The split left the A's 11 games ahead of the Royals in the American League West. Piniella drove in two runs and scored two others in pacing the Royals' ten-hit attack in the second game. He tripped in the eighth inning and scored on a squeeze bunt by Bobby Knapp, who drove in two runs in the game. His double highlighted a three-run fourth inning.

Senators 2, Yankees 1, 8
Jim Shellenback pitched a six-hit shutout in the nightcap after Del Unser's two-run homer in the third inning beat Stan Bahnsen in the opener as Washington swept the New York Yankees, 2-1 and 8-0, before a Ball Day crowd of 41,173.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 175 at-bats.)

Torre, St. L. 79 295 45 100 369

W. Davis, L.A. 74 294 44 106 367

Brook, St. L. 73 289 54 101 338

Carr, Atl. 70 318 54 105 332

Caplan, Phil. 68 296 38 94 328

Stargell, Pitt. 66 242 49 88 322

Cash, Phil. 64 282 48 82 317

M. Allen, St. L. 62 264 31 81 316

B. Nunn, S.F. 59 241 31 77 315

Brook, St. L. 58 241 31 77 315

W. Davis, L.A. 57 241 31 77 315

St. L. 56 241 31 77 315

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St. L. 46 241 31 77 315

St. L. 45 241 31 77 315

St. L. 44 241 31 77 315

